

TODAY'S NEWS TODAY
8:00 PM
LONDON PM

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

Stock Market FINAL
Closing Prices—Complete Sales
Tables, Pages 8 and 9

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1929.—16 PAGES.

PRICE 2 CENTS

WALL STREET & T. STOCK NEW HIGH ON 'CHANGE

of General Trading
Not Up to Previous Day
Profit-taking in Some
Recent Favorites.

CHICAGO GT. WESTERN HIGHEST IN YEARS

Wh Operations in Sev-
eral Sections of List —
Utilities and Coppers Are
Features.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26. — The stock market encountered considerable profit-taking today after yesterday's sharp advance. Bullish operations were confined to several sections of the list, however, particularly utilities, and coppers, and a dozen issues reached new ground. The pace of trading was sharply from the previous day.

There was little in the day's trading to influence the market, the early trade and business reviews reported that the seasonal expansion of operations to be expected this time was going forward in thoroughly reassuring manner, and that firming tendencies in bond prices were evident.

A 4 per cent call money rate was in vogue at the close of the week-end, in the face of coming month-end requirements, was pleasing to Wall Street. While somewhat tighter money is expected for next week, the banks in a position to come to the aid of the market and are expected to meet any sharp increase.

Cash Register Down.
The bull market of the recent weeks left the brunt of the week-end selling. National Cash Register, which rose as high as 143 1/2 yesterday, was depressed 5 1/2 points to 128 1/2 by the close.

Alma Manville lost six points in the face of the week-end selling. Montgomery Ward, which had participated in the recent advance, was an outstanding stock, losing four points. International Nickel yielded nearly 2 points. American Telephone was brought down as a leader, mounting 13 points to 220.

General Electric and Westinghouse also reached new high ground. Brooklyn Union Gas and International Telephone gained 5 1/2 points respectively, but latter only 1/2 higher at close.

General Mining jumped 10 points to 270, and American Smelting and Refining Co., after a decline of 10 points, closed at 140. Citicorp, after a decline of 10 points, closed at 140. Goodyear and General Motors (old) moved up 2 to 4 points, first two to record prices. U. Steel gained two points, but closed in the last half hour as selling pressure against the general advance more pronounced.

Chicago G. W. E. E.
The rails were practically neglected, save for renewed buying of Great Western preferred, which mounted 3 1/2 points to 57 1/2, highest price in many years. Closing was irregular. Total approximated 2,400,000.

UNCONSCIOUS FLYER REVIVES, LEAPS FROM BURNING PLANE

Parachute Saves Life of Lieut. J. C. Haddon, Flying in 60-Below Zero Temperature Over Ohio.

By the Associated Press.
SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 26. — Lieut. J. C. Haddon, army air pilot, made a parachute jump to safety from his burning airplane near New Carlisle today. He had been flying at a height of 32,000 feet, in a temperature 60 degrees below zero, when he became unconscious. He later recovered and leaped when the plane was 3000 feet up.

Haddon called the Fairfield intermediate air depot, where he is stationed, and told officers that he had become unconscious when flying at the high altitude. He said he regained consciousness when the plane reached the 10,000-foot level and that he brought his plane down to the 3000-foot level when a connecting rod broke and the ship burst into flames.

He was making a test flight with a new primary training bi-plane from the Fairfield depot.

DOUBLE WEDDING IN AN AIRPLANE AT LAMBERT FIELD

Sisters, Lydia and Anita Klaus, Brides of Nelson Amie and Fred Magula.

A double wedding took place in an airplane 1500 feet over Lambert-St. Louis field today.

The brides were Miss Lydia Klaus and her sister, Anita, of 3225 Marshall avenue, Overland. Miss Lydia Klaus married Nelson Amie, plant foreman for the Mahoney-Ryan Aircraft Corporation, and her sister became the wife of Fred Magula, in charge of the metal department at the Mahoney-Ryan plant.

The ceremony took place in a six-passenger Ryan biplane brought in by the Rev. R. Jason Blunt, pastor of Stephen Memorial Methodist Church, officiating. Each pair witnessed the ceremony for the others, the unofficial witness being J. J. Harigan, test pilot for the Mahoney-Ryan company, who took them aloft.

CLINGS TO TREE SEVEN HOURS THEN LOSES LIFE IN FLOOD

Woman, Too Numb to Hold Rope Rescued Toss Her, Swept Away.

By the Associated Press.
WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 26. — After clinging to the branches of a tree in the raging waters of a swollen mountain stream near Elijah, 25 miles southwest of here, from 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon until 9 o'clock last night, Mrs. Elmer Jonnigan, 36 years old, of Kansas City, Mo., was drowned.

Mrs. Jonnigan with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Johnson of Elijah attempted to ford the stream in a farm wagon in a torrential rainfall. The wagon overturned in the flooded creek and they were swept down stream. The women caught the limbs of a tree to which they clung while Johnson was swept further down stream where he clung to another tree. Neighboring farmers who went to their aid were unable to reach them and it was not until they had been down stream seven hours that rescuers were able to get near enough to throw a rope to the women. The daughter secured the end of the rope around the tree trunk. Then, while rescuers held it taut, she and her mother tried to make their way through the surging waters holding to the rope. Mrs. Jonnigan had become so numb that she lost her grip on the rope. The daughter reached safety and Johnson also was rescued.

CORS; CAN BANDIT, SIX TIMES SENTENCED TO DEATH, KILLED

Castelli, 18 Years a Terror to Those Who Testified Against Him, Shot Down.

By the Associated Press.
EASTIA, Corsica, Jan. 26. — Six times sentenced to death by default, Francesco Castelli, Corsican bandit, has been killed.

A bullet from the gun of an unidentified person ended his career at Chiattia, to the relief of the district he has terrorized for 18 years.

His criminal record began in 1907, when he was sentenced to five years imprisonment for homicide. On release he took to the bush and carried on a vendetta against the witnesses who appeared against him at his trial and their families, exterminating most of them.

One of his crimes was the murder of the young daughter of a man whom he suspected of giving information about him to the police. He shot the girl as she was drawing water at a fountain and forbade the villagers to bury her under pain of terrible reprisals, saying "Crows will dispose of the body."

\$2,000,000 BEQUEST TO YALE

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 26. — Otto T. Barnard, banker, who died recently at sea, left \$2,000,000 to Yale University, his alma mater, under the terms of his will filed for probate today.

Woman Catches 10-Foot Shark.
By the Associated Press.
NASSAU, Bahama Islands, Jan. 26. — Mrs. Oliver B. James of New York today caught a 10-foot shark weighing 400 pounds near Salt Cay. Her line was a wired manila cable.

COLLEGE STADIUM IS A NUISANCE, NEIGHBORS SAY

Alderman Sutter, Acting Mayor of University City, Explains Bar Was Passed by Request.

WASHINGTON U. SURPRISED BY ACT

"Field House Partly Responsible—Attractive Building Was Promised but It Is Painfully Ugly."

The University City ordinance prohibiting the proposed erection of a \$750,000 Washington University Stadium on Big Bend boulevard was adopted without notice to the university, Joseph H. Zumbelen, treasurer of the university, said today.

Zumbelen had called an informal meeting with the Aldermen last night. He canceled it when he learned of the ordinance, which, he commented, obliterated further conference. He said that although meetings were held with the Aldermen last month, university officials had no hint that the ordinance, passed Jan. 9, was even contemplated.

Orval C. Sutter, Alderman and Acting Mayor of University City, responded, when questioned by a Post-Dispatch reporter, that the ordinance had been adopted in regular and legal course. He did not know whether an attempt had been made to give the university special notice, but said that the ordinance was under consideration.

Limits Seating to 10,000.
The ordinance prohibits stadiums seating more than 10,000, whereas ultimate plans for the stadium call for 50,000 capacity, and a section seating 30,000 was to be completed for the next football season. Only a part of the stadium, at the northwest corner of the campus, would be within the University City limits.

"We took no action whatever when we heard the stadium was planned," Sutter related. "Action was required by the number of protests from residents of that section."

"You have no idea of the trouble we have over even a basketball game. All those streets opening off Big Bend, except Forsythe, are private, and the residents can close them. They have not done so. They have not objected to orderly parking in front of their homes, but we have had innumerable complaints of parking in private drives, and even in yards."

"We owe nothing to Washington University. The only section of it within our limits is a space two blocks long, 500 feet wide at Big Bend boulevard and 200 feet wide at the east end. The only time we hear of the university is when it needs police to help handle a crowd."

EX KAISER SAYS ALLIES DECEIVED ON REPARATIONS

Former Ruler Asserts He Abdicated on Promise Reich Was Not to Pay Anything.

DECLARES THIS WAS WILSON'S PROPOSAL

By the Associated Press.
DOORN, Holland, Jan. 26. — Speaking through Baron Von Sell, the former Kaiser, on the eve of his seventieth birthday, gave an interview to the chief of the Berlin bureau of the Associated Press. A foreword dictated and signed by the former Kaiser said:

"To promote the welfare of the German people and to preserve the peace in the world—this has ever been the supreme law governing my actions. In the firm faith in God, the all just, I therefore hope to live to see the day that shall free us Germans from the burden of the false accusation of having unleashed the greatest of all wars."

In placing this foreword in the hands of the correspondent, Baron Von Sell described it thus:

"Foreword of His Majesty, the Kaiser and King, for an interview to be published Jan. 26, 1929, which I have given the chief representative of the Berlin bureau of the Associated Press with the approval of His Majesty."

His View on Reparations.

The Baron represented Wilhelm as believing that, according to a program of President Wilson, the Central Powers were not to pay any reparations. Later the treaty of Versailles made Germany liable for all the Allies' costs incurred in the war.

"The basis of this action," said the Baron, "was furnished by the thesis of Germany's guilt for the war—an unscrupulously invented lie."

"His Majesty expects—and it would seem not without foundation—that voices as important as these will bring about a change of world opinion in favor of Germany, and will finally result in cancelling further payments of tribute on the part of Germany."

Asked how Wilhelm II regarded the development and present status of the reparations question, Baron von Sell said:

"In estimating this question," he said, "His Majesty proceeds from the fact that the settlement of the reparations problem rests, to begin with, upon an evident breach of treaty. According to the program of President Wilson, the Central Powers were not to pay any reparations, but were only to restore the occupied territories. When Germany, in October, 1918, declared itself ready to accept this program, the Allies expanded the obligations of Germany to include the damage rendered to their civil population through submarine and air attacks."

"It was on this basis that the preliminary treaty of Nov. 5, 1918, was concluded. By its terms, Germany would have had to pay about 30 milliards of marks, according to the estimates of Keynes, or 40 milliards according to the estimates of the Italian statesman Nitti. (These amounts are equivalent to about \$7,500,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000 in United States money. J. M. Keynes was a British adviser at the peace conference. He resigned because he did not approve of the Allied policy.)"

Germany's Guilt for War.
In dictating the treaty of Versailles, nobody paid any attention whatever to the limitations of this preliminary treaty. It was simply decreed that Germany was to be held liable for all the Allies' costs incurred in the war. The basis for this action was furnished by the thesis of Germany's guilt for the war—an unscrupulously invented lie. German reparations already delivered and the losses of territory incurred through the dictate of Versailles exceed many times the sums estimated by Keynes and Nitti, and still there is no end in sight."

"During the negotiations which are to be opened it should be remembered and again and again emphasized that there is in existence a preliminary treaty which was treated as a 'scrap of paper' also, that there is no such thing as a German responsibility for the war, upon which the reparations stand or fall."

"Does His Majesty see any evil."

Cloudy, Warmer Tonight; Snow Probable Tomorrow

THE TEMPERATURES.
1 a. m. 18 2 a. m. 17 3 a. m. 16 4 a. m. 15 5 a. m. 14 6 a. m. 13 7 a. m. 12 8 a. m. 11 9 a. m. 10 10 a. m. 9 11 a. m. 8 12 m. 7 1 p. m. 6 2 p. m. 5 3 p. m. 4 4 p. m. 3 5 p. m. 2 6 p. m. 1 7 p. m. 0 8 p. m. -1 9 p. m. -2 10 p. m. -3 11 p. m. -4 12 m. -5

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably snow tomorrow, with the lowest temperature about 26.

Missouri: Rain in south portion; snow or rain in north portion probable tonight and tomorrow; rising temperature tonight; cold in west portion tomorrow.

Illinois: Increasing cloudiness; snow probable in north portion and rain or snow in south portion tonight and tomorrow; rising temperature tonight, and in east portion tomorrow.

Next Week's Weather Outlook.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26. — Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, generally fair in extreme north portion most of the week, but two or three periods of precipitation probable in south and central portions; continued cold north portion, but frequent changes in temperature in south portion, mostly near or below normal.

Bump on Knee Fatal.
By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Jan. 26. — Fred Miller, restaurant proprietor, bumped his knee against a table last night, and died before he could be taken to a hospital. A blood vessel was broken, and he bled to death.

BOSWELL AND THREE OTHERS FOUND GUILTY OF DRY PLOT; SENTENCES NEXT SATURDAY

Maximum Penalty Two Years in Prison and \$10,000 Fines—Jury Out Three Hours in Williamson County Case — Thomas Boyd Acquitted.

Arrie O. Boswell and George W. Bell, former State's Attorney and Coroner of Williamson County, respectively, and two others who were found guilty of conspiracy to violate the national prohibition act by a jury in Federal Court at East St. Louis last night, will be sentenced next Saturday by Judge Lindley at Danville. Defense counsel have announced that the convictions will be appealed.

The maximum penalty which may be imposed against each man is a two-year penitentiary sentence and a \$10,000 fine. The indictment contained one count under which 19 specific acts were charged.

Two Still at Large.
Besides Boswell and Bell, the jury convicted Hezlie Byrn, former Chief of Police at Johnston City, and Pete Salm, a Williamson County bootlegger. Thomas Boyd, former Chief of Police at Marion, was acquitted.

Of four other men named in the indictment, Connie Ritt and Charles Shaffer, Birger gangsters, are at large, while Freddie Wooten, gangster, and Sam Loni, bootlegger, have pleaded guilty. Wooten was sentenced last night to two years in prison and Loni will be sentenced at Danville with the others. A similar indictment against four Herrin officials—Mayor Marshall McCormack, Chief of Police John Stamm, Water Superintendent Alvin Misker and Policeman Elmer McCormack—is scheduled for trial Feb. 6.

The verdict was returned at 10 o'clock of the fifth day of the trial, after the jury of farmers and small town merchants had deliberated three hours over the evidence and Judge Lindley's instructions. A group of about 25 persons, relatives, friends, attorneys and court attaches, were grouped about the defendants when the verdict was read.

Freed and Doesn't Know It.
The defendants accepted the decision without emotion, apparently having anticipated it, with the exception of Boyd, who misunderstood the verdict and thought he had been found guilty until his lawyer told him he was free. As soon as Judge Lindley had extended the bad bonds, \$10,000 each, the four convicted defendants hurriedly departed to catch a train for Southern Illinois. Wooten was unperturbed by the two-year sentence, inasmuch as he is serving a life sentence and term totaling 104 years for murder and conspiracy in the case of State Highway Patrolman Lory L. Price and his wife.

In his instructions, Judge Lindley explained the broad terms of the conspiracy law and interpreted the evidence against the defendants even more strictly than did the Government prosecutors. He declared that there was no doubt but what a conspiracy had existed in Williamson County and told the jury that even if the defendants had only a tacit, unspoken understanding with members of Charlie Birger's gang and other law violators, they were guilty.

"Guilty or Ignorant."
"Men may be conspirators and never speak a word about it," the Judge declared.

He reviewed the testimony regarding the alleged solicitation and acceptance of "protection" money by Boswell, concluding: "If you believe Boswell received any of this money, he is undoubtedly guilty. If he agreed with Birger or permitted Birger to collect, he is obviously guilty. The evidence shows obviously the intimate acquaintance with Birger of one or more of the defendants."

In discussing Boswell's absence from Williamson County on the day of the Herrin election riot of April 15, 1926, when six men were killed, Judge Lindley was particularly severe. "Boswell left Williamson County that day either because he was an ignorant, or because he purposely wanted to be out of the way," the Court said. "He had been warned that there might be trouble and but one conclusion is inevitable: He should have been there. If he wanted to be out of the way, then his guilt as a conspirator is obvious. If he did not, then the only conclusion you can come to is that he was an ignorant, incompetent official."

Boyd Rarely Mentioned.
During four days the Government presented 66 witnesses, many of them gangsters and bootleggers who had been convicted of various crimes or who hoped for leniency in current cases. The defense presented about 15 witnesses in a period of 24 hours. The Government testimony, mostly against Boswell, charged him with soliciting.

IDENTIFIED AS SLAYER BY SURPRISE WITNESS

Sylvester Baldwin Held for Grand Jury in Killing of Overland Banker.

Sylvester Baldwin, ex-convict proprietor of the notorious Flatiron Inn in Weirton, was bound over to the St. Louis County grand jury, following a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Stecker at Clayton yesterday, for the murder of Todd V. Phelps, cashier of the Overland State Bank.

Phelps was shot in the back without provocation by one of two robbers who obtained \$11,200 at the bank Jan. 18. Two confederates remained outside in an automobile in which he escaped.

At the hearing a surprise witness appeared against Baldwin, Gus H. Polst, a special deputy sheriff and a real estate dealer with offices at 9229 Midland boulevard, Overland, whose name had not been mentioned previously in connection with the case.

"I was standing in front of my place of business, about 100 feet from the bank," Polst testified "when I heard a shot at the bank and saw a man with a shotgun back out of the bank, turn sideways and climb into the auto which sped south on Woodson road."

"And that's the man," the witness said, pointing at the defendant. Baldwin shook his head in denial.

William O'Hara, a service car driver, also charged with the murder, will have a hearing Wednesday. He and Baldwin are held without bond.

WRECK AT CHICAGO TERMINAL

One Killed, Many Hurt as Northwestern Trains Hit.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Jan. 26. — At least one person was killed and many passengers were injured today when an outbound suburban passenger train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was wrecked by an inbound train backing into the terminal.

The two rear coaches of the suburban train, filled with passengers from western suburbs, were knocked from the elevated tracks and almost over the elevated embankment by the inbound train backing into the terminal. It was thought the inbound train jumped a switch.

Scores of passengers were injured, but the extent of their injuries was undetermined. Emergency calls brought out police and fire equipment.

103 MINERS REPORTED KILLED
MUKDEN, Jan. 26. — One hundred Chinese and three Japanese miners are reported to have been killed today in an explosion and fire in the Entai coal mine, near Liaoyang, Manchuria.

WHISTLES WELCOME SAVOR OF 32 AT SEA

Capt. Fried Docks at Hoboken With Men Taken Off Italian Tramp in Gale Off Virginia Capes.

HE GIVES ALL HONORS TO HARRY MANNING

Chief Officer Who Commanded Lifeboat Says: "I Doubted That We Would Ever Get Back."

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 26. — The United States liner America docked at Hoboken at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon with the 32 men saved from the Italian tramp freighter Florida, off the Virginia Capes.

Capt. George Fried of the America found himself a hero for the second time in three years. As his ship came up the harbor from Quarantine boats of all sorts shrieked salutations to him and his vessel. Some of the welcome was contributed by the President Roosevelt, which Capt. Fried commanded when he effected the rescue of 25 of the Antiope's crew in mid-Atlantic in 1926. The Roosevelt was just slipping out of the harbor as the America came to Quarantine, and saluted Capt. Fried with a series of long, deep toots.

"The Honors Go to Manning."
It was a very modest Capt. Fried who received the greetings of Police Commissioner Grover Whelan, head of the official Reception Committee, and the newspaper men boarding the America at quarantine. The honors he insisted, belonged to Harry Manning, the young chief officer who headed the boat's crew which braved the waves to take off the Florida's crew.

"It has been told," the captain insisted, when asked for his story of the rescue. "The honors go to Manning."

He also paid high tribute to the Florida's radio operator, who had stayed at his key tapping out first the SOS messages and then the information that led the America to the crippled freighter.

Manning, standing beside his mother, who with Mrs. Fried had been taken to Quarantine by the Reception Committee, told the details of the lifeboat's heroic voyage from the America to the Florida and back.

"The main job," he said, "was not in leaving the America, but in returning, for a gale had whipped up after we got near the Florida. It was a ferocious gale; I doubted that we would ever get back."

"The crew of the Florida, because of the rough seas and the chance that they might have to swim to the lifeboat, shed most of their clothes. Half of them were dragged on board our boat without anything on at all."

"The Florida was on her starboard beam. We worked around the stern. It was risky, for there was still plenty of timber on her deck and we did not want to be caught in it if it pitched off. At the same time the ship was pitching, and there was a chance that we would be drawn in by the suction, on rebound."

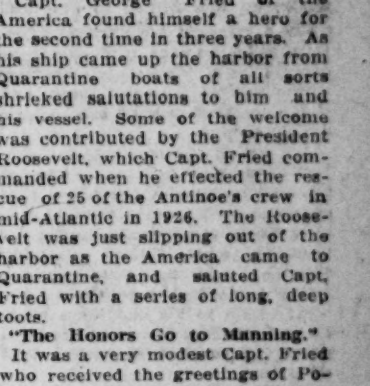
"We got over a line and it was made fast. It parted with the fifteenth man. Luckily we brought a second line along. If we hadn't it would probably have meant the loss of the other 17 men, as a squall was now upon us and it meant we would have to get back quickly or not at all."

Manning said it took an hour to get the men from the Florida to the lifeboat, and that many of them were so badly bruised and ill that there was nothing to do but keep them in the bottom bunks so much ballast, and to employ the sturdiest ones to man the oars.

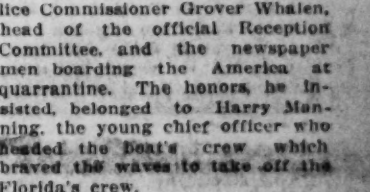
It was when one of the Italian sailors fell back to the life boat that Manning's back was wrenched, as described in the dispatches from the ship. He was well over the injury, he said, when the ship reached quarantine.

Italian Captain Cool.
Describing the orderly abandonment of the Florida, Manning said there was momentary hesitation on the part of the Italian sailors to take to the water, but that they did so at the quiet, cool command of their captain, who stood with his injured left hand in his jacket and the ship's papers under his arm. It wasn't much of a leap from the starboard rail to the water; it was rather, a step off into the sea.

The men who suffered injuries and bruises had the more painful time in reaching the life boat, but.



GEORGE W. BELL



SYLVESTER BALDWIN

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

Taking Passengers Off Stranded Steamer



A LIFEBOAT load of passengers alongside the liner Pan America, after they had been taken from the S. S. President Garfield when that ship ran aground on a coral reef off the Bahamas early last Sunday morning. All the passengers were transferred from the Garfield to the Pan America and taken to the Bahamas.

SAYS BALDWIN WILL WED SUZANNE LENGLEN

Dudley Field Malone Accompanies Pair on Journey to Paris.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—After a disturbance at the pier, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, former French tennis star, her mother and Baldwin M. Baldwin, wealthy Californian, left for France today on the steamship Paris. Also aboard was Dudley Field Malone, lawyer, who said he would try to obtain a divorce for Baldwin, and that Mlle. Lenglen and Baldwin would be married. Baldwin had several tussles with photographers while Mlle. Lenglen loudly demanded that they be arrested.

In his statement when he had regained his poise, Baldwin parried questions. Asked whether he planned to get a divorce and marry Mlle. Lenglen, he replied, "Answer that yourself."

When told that a six months' residence in France is required before an application for divorce can be made, he said, "I think I have lived in France that long."

The tumult started with the boom of a flashlight. Baldwin seized one of the photographers and attempted to wrest his camera from him. He was unsuccessful and was not discouraged. He tackled another, but was again repulsed. A third attempt ended in a draw, when officers of the French line separated Baldwin and the camera man.

Meanwhile passengers and visitors were thrown into excitement. Mlle. Lenglen shouted: "Arrest that man! This man is responsible! Arrest that man! No arrests were made, and the photographers, having obtained pictures, departed. Baldwin yelled, "Those pictures won't do you any good. I won't be back for two years."

Types that have been laid in more than 100 American cities and in foreign countries, will be in harmony with general standard practice.

"We have endeavored to pursue the sound business policy of so shaping our course as to prevent a complete monopoly of the paving business in St. Louis, by encouraging the various paving interests to stay apart, rather than forcing them into consolidation."

Regarding the question of competition or monopoly, the Bureau of Municipal Research declared that in 1928, "with but two exceptions there was no real competitive bidding on the patented paving." It found that the bituthic contracts were almost evenly divided between the Granite Bituminous Paving Co. and the Central Paving Co. It found also that, presumably for lack of competition here, the price of bituthic in St. Louis had averaged \$2.03 a square yard in the last three years, while it was from \$1.39 to \$1.90 in other communities. The suburbs of Maplewood and University City getting their material cheaper than St. Louis.

The Board specified granite as the material for paving Vandeventer avenue, between Market street and Washington boulevard, and between Enright and Easton avenues. The sections are to cost \$170,140 and \$139,280, respectively. Property owners asked that asphalt be used.

For another section of Vandeventer, from Ashland to a point south of Kennerly avenue, asphalt was specified, the cost to be \$55,970.

GIRL TRIES TO HOLD UP MOTORIST IN GARAGE

He Slams Door in Face and Yells—She and Male Companions Flee.

By the Associated Press.

A girl, dressed in male attire, and two men drove into the alley at 1224 McCausland avenue at 8:40 o'clock last night as William McCarthy of that address was putting his car in its garage. The girl, dressed in a turtleneck sweater and a trench coat, ordered "Hands up." McCarthy slammed the garage door in her face and called for help. The three drove away.

Four men in an automobile seized Walter Pfisterer, butcher in the Kroger store at 5124 North Grand boulevard, on his way home last night, pushed him into their machine, and robbed him of \$128. The men stopped Pfisterer near West Florissant avenue and Athol avenue. After carrying him several blocks, they let him out in an alley and drove away. Of the money, \$120 belonged to the Kroger Company, and \$8 to Pfisterer, who lives at 4223 Athol avenue.

A man who passed through the turnstile at the Piggy Wiggy store, 3946 West Florissant avenue, held up three employees and took the receipts. The amount of the loss was not determined. Other holdups reported: William Trackman, in his clothing store, 2502 North Taylor avenue, \$35, watch and sweater; Albert Bert, 4149 Finney avenue, \$175; Otto J. Haas, 4218 West Pine boulevard, \$28; Miss Josephine Shannahan, 6126 Washington avenue, \$2; Mrs. Celia Werner, 6155 Pershing avenue, 90 cents.

After moving part of her furniture from 2205A Ohio avenue to her new home at 2623 Park avenue, Mrs. Jean Phelps discovered someone had entered the Ohio avenue flat and taken the rest. On the floor she found a card bearing the name of Benjamin Huwe, 2708 Carroll street. Some of the missing furniture was recovered in Huwe's home. He told police he was a friend of a man occupying the lower flat at the Ohio avenue address and the man, moving to Iowa, said he had no use for the furniture upstairs and Huwe could have it. Never doubting that his friend owned the furniture, Huwe said he and another man hauled it away. Police announced that warrants charging burglary and larceny had been issued against Huwe and Glenwood Lawes, 2621 Park, who helped him.

PRINTER'S SKULL FRACTURED WHEN STREET CAR HITS AUTO

A. M. Ambach Injured as He Turns to Left in Front of Trolley.

Albert M. Ambach, a printer, 2553A Osage street, suffered a fracture of the skull and lacerations on his face, limbs and body, when a westbound Compton street car struck and wrecked the Ford sedan he was driving about 6 p. m. yesterday near Missouri and Park avenues. He was taken to City Hospital.

Ambach was driving east in Park avenue, trailing an east-bound Compton street car. At Missouri avenue, he made a sudden left-hand turn and cut directly in front of a westbound street car which he had not seen because the eastbound car hid it from view. His automobile was demolished. A charge of reckless driving was placed against Ambach.

KIEL BACK HOME, RESUMES CHARGE OF HIS CAMPAIGN

Candidate for G. O. P. Mayoralty Nomination, Who Has Been East, Satisfied With Situation.

Former Mayor Kiel is back in the city today, after an absence of 13 days, and has resumed the active direction of his campaign for the Republican nomination for Mayor. He expressed himself as satisfied with the situation.

Mayor Miller, his principal opponent, formally opened his campaign on Thursday and Kiel is expected to take the same step shortly. His headquarters were prepared for opening today in the Holland Building. The Miller headquarters are in the same building, a few feet away.

Kiel, who is president of the Municipal Theater Association, had been in New York with other representatives of that body, selecting the cast for next summer's light opera season.

Canvass Reports Kiel Strength. It was announced by Kiel's organization that a canvass of nine precincts in six wards showed that out of 1989 Republican voters interviewed, 911 signed cards pledging support of Kiel and 107 said they were for Miller. The wards were the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-fourth. Details, as announced, were:

Sixth Ward, second precinct, Kiel 100, Miller 5.
Sixth Ward, eighth precinct, Kiel 50, Miller 15.
Seventh Ward, twelfth precinct, Kiel 45, Miller 19.
Seventh Ward, thirteenth precinct, Kiel 43, Miller 21.
Ninth Ward, third precinct, Kiel 200, Miller 17.
Tenth Ward, fifteenth precinct, Kiel 161, Miller 18, undecided 90.
Fifteenth Ward, first precinct, Kiel 55, Miller 5, doubtful 14.
Fifteenth Ward, third precinct, Kiel 147, Miller 26.
Twenty-fourth Ward, seventh precinct, Kiel 100, Miller 32.

Residents of the vicinity of Gravois Park formed a Kiel-for-Mayor club last night at a meeting at 3619 Minnesota avenue, the home of C. C. Schaefer, who was elected president. The South Side Women's Club, meeting at 3423 Hartford street, and the Twenty-seventh Ward G. O. P. organization, meeting at 5701 Easton avenue, endorsed Kiel last night. Harry Buddie was named precinct chairman for the latter.

Two Smith Clubs for Dr. Simon. Dr. John H. Simon, who was the Democratic nominee defeated for Mayor by Kiel in 1913, was endorsed as a proposed candidate in the present campaign by the advisory board of the Smith-for-President Club and the German-American Smith-for-President League, meeting at the Marquette Hotel last night.

About 150 men and women attended, being chiefly Republicans of German descent and Democrats. The two organizations, which did effective work in getting a majority for Gov. Smith here in the presidential election, desire to keep their organizations active. It was decided to call a convention of delegates from ward organizations at the Odeon on Feb. 7 to take formal action in calling on Dr. Simon to run. It was suggested that Comptroller Nolte, Republican, seeking his fourth term, might be endorsed. Also candidates for the 14 places to be filled on the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution adopted said: "This is to be a strictly nonpartisan movement to select men for Mayor and other offices who will give the community a fair and progressive administration." Whether the proposed slate of candidates will run as Republicans, Democrats or independents has not been determined. Party politicians do not regard the movement as dangerous to the "regular" candidates.

Clinton E. Udell, Alderman from the Twenty-third Ward, and Thomas E. Watts, Alderman from the Seventeenth Ward, filed their candidacies for the Republican nomination to succeed themselves yesterday. Udell has been a member since the board was established, having been elected in 1915, 1917, 1921 and 1925. Watts is completing his second four-year term. Udell resides at 4009 Westminster place and is secretary of the Provident Chemical Co. Watts resides at the Melbourne Hotel and is a salesman for the Liberty Bell Oil Co.

Fireproof European Plan \$1050

200 outside rooms, each with bath and showers. St. Louis' leading residential and transient hotel. Newly redecorated. All Electric Cars & Buses Pass Our Door.

NEW PLAZA HOTEL OLIVE-LOCUST-LINDELL at 33d St.

BILL FOR RAILROAD USE OF MUNICIPAL BRIDGE IS PASSED

Mayor's Ordinance Authorizes City to Charge \$1 for Each Loaded Freight Car Crossing Structure.

Mayor Miller's ordinance fixing the terms upon which the Municipal bridge may be used by the railroads, and repealing an ordinance providing that a railroad desiring to use the structure must subscribe to the stipulation that St. Louis nad East St. Louis shall be considered as one traffic zone, was passed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday with only one dissenting vote, that of Alderman Krueger. Twenty-fourth Ward. Alderman Bergmann was absent when the vote was taken.

The bill as passed authorizes the city to charge \$1 for each loaded freight car operated over the bridge, 50 cents for each empty car, \$1.50 for each passenger car and \$2 for each locomotive, with or without tender.

No Fixed Term for Permit. Section 5 of the ordinance provides that no permit to use the bridge shall be issued for any stated term or period, but each permit shall be and remain in force as long as the railroad to which such permit was issued shall observe and continue to obey the provisions of the ordinance and such pertinent rules and regulations as may be prescribed by any lawful authority, including the Municipal Bridge Commission.

It is stipulated that a permit is not assignable to another road, but a railroad desiring to surrender its permit because of any rules or regulations imposed by law may do so after giving the Municipal Bridge Commission 30 days' notice.

The ordinance contains an amendment proposed by the Merchants Exchange requiring the railroads which use the structure to keep an accurate record of the expense of transferring freight and passengers over the Mississippi River on the Municipal bridge and to make an annual sworn report to the City Comptroller of such costs. The amendment further specifies that whenever the terminal operating costs of such traffic across the river plus a fair return on the aggregate value of the railway property, of any railroad using the bridge, shall be less than the published rates for the movement of such traffic, such railroad by its acceptance of the ordinance, shall be deemed to have pledged itself to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction of the published rates.

SUES TO RECOVER ESTATE OF MAN AS HIS WIDOW

Mrs. May Pratt Starts Action to Break Will of John T. Pratt.

A suit was filed in Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. May Pratt to set aside the will of John T. Pratt, 2626 South Broadway, whose widow she claims to be. In his will, made Jan. 11, the date of his death, he referred to Mrs. Anna Pratt, 1510 Tower Grove avenue, as his wife and left his property, valued at about \$2000, to her, naming her as executrix. Mrs. May Pratt declares she and Pratt were married in 1905. She denies that Mrs. Anna Pratt is his legal widow. The latter could not be reached.

AMUSEMENTS

Second and positively final week starts tomorrow night. POP. MATINEE TODAY AND SAT. FEB. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

St. Louis' Leading Playhouse. SHUBERT LAST 2 TIMES TONIGHT POP. MAT. TODAY AT 2:30. The Trial of Mary Dugan by SAVARD VAILLANT.

SEATS NOW

TONIGHT: POP. MAT. TODAY AT 2:30. THE GREATEST OF ALL OPERETTAS MY MARYLAND.

TONIGHT AT THE ODEON AT 8:30 MOLINARI'S LAST SYMPHONY BEETHOVEN'S 5TH SYMPHONY: RESPIRATIONS "PINES OF ROME": DEBUSSY'S "AFTERNOON OF FAUN".

TOMORROW AT THE ODEON AT 3:15 MOLINARI'S FAREWELL CONCERT POPULAR PRICES—FASCINATING PROGRAM.

Secured Seats (Floor), 50c; 75c; 1.00; 1.50; 2.00; 2.50; 3.00; 3.50; 4.00; 4.50; 5.00; 5.50; 6.00; 6.50; 7.00; 7.50; 8.00; 8.50; 9.00; 9.50; 10.00; 10.50; 11.00; 11.50; 12.00; 12.50; 13.00; 13.50; 14.00; 14.50; 15.00; 15.50; 16.00; 16.50; 17.00; 17.50; 18.00; 18.50; 19.00; 19.50; 20.00; 20.50; 21.00; 21.50; 22.00; 22.50; 23.00; 23.50; 24.00; 24.50; 25.00; 25.50; 26.00; 26.50; 27.00; 27.50; 28.00; 28.50; 29.00; 29.50; 30.00; 30.50; 31.00; 31.50; 32.00; 32.50; 33.00; 33.50; 34.00; 34.50; 35.00; 35.50; 36.00; 36.50; 37.00; 37.50; 38.00; 38.50; 39.00; 39.50; 40.00; 40.50; 41.00; 41.50; 42.00; 42.50; 43.00; 43.50; 44.00; 44.50; 45.00; 45.50; 46.00; 46.50; 47.00; 47.50; 48.00; 48.50; 49.00; 49.50; 50.00; 50.50; 51.00; 51.50; 52.00; 52.50; 53.00; 53.50; 54.00; 54.50; 55.00; 55.50; 56.00; 56.50; 57.00; 57.50; 58.00; 58.50; 59.00; 59.50; 60.00; 60.50; 61.00; 61.50; 62.00; 62.50; 63.00; 63.50; 64.00; 64.50; 65.00; 65.50; 66.00; 66.50; 67.00; 67.50; 68.00; 68.50; 69.00; 69.50; 70.00; 70.50; 71.00; 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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER
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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but no request will be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive consideration.

Mrs. Moore's Praise of Henry Kiel

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I SEE a statement by Mrs. Philip N. Moore in which Mrs. Moore goes far afield in her praise of Henry Kiel for the interest he takes and has taken in the past in the elementary institutions of St. Louis.

Having served under Kiel as the first Director of Public Welfare, I am, I think, in a position authoritatively to state how such interest manifested itself. Kiel desired me to remove Dr. Shutt as Hospital Commissioner to make room for Dr. Grier.

Kiel asked for the removal of Anderson, superintendent of the infirmary, and Dr. Johns from the sanitarium, as they did not fit in the "party picture."

Kiel asked me to appoint Hank Weeke as jailer and opposed the appointment of Cunliffe as Park Commissioner.

The above are a few of the points upon which Henry Kiel and I could not agree. Possibly Mrs. Moore considers Kiel's requests in the interest of good government.

I am not a Miller supporter, and cannot endorse his record as Mayor and this is written only because I cannot allow Mrs. Moore's statement recounting Kiel's interest in the elementary institutions of St. Louis to go unchallenged.

EMIL N. TOLKACZ,
Former Director of Public Welfare of St. Louis.

Another Result of the G. M. E.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
SINCE the "great moral experiment," I have noticed, in my travels around the country, that all hotel rooms are equipped with a permanent built-in bottle-opener and corker. I wonder why?

A ST. LOUISIAN.

The Proposed Jay-Walking Law

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
THE new jay-walking law, if passed, is designed to speed up automobile traffic so that machines may go faster and knock the pedestrian farther. It does not occur to the Aldermen that the pedestrian may be in a hurry once in a while.

Jay-walking laws are unnecessary downtown as no one ever gets hurt there, and as for those quiet streets on which most people get killed, the law will have the same success as prohibition has had. There is no need of explaining that success.

It is the machine that kills the person and not the pedestrian that kills the machine, so why make the pedestrian suffer? Drivers are not in such a hurry that they cannot slow down to allow a pedestrian the privilege of crossing.

Why not make walking every driver who does not slow down for a pedestrian, no matter where he wishes to cross, instead of just rushing by? It is just as reasonable as the jay-walking law.

AMEN AGAIN.

Mr. New's Proposal

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
JOHN NEW JR., member of our self-perpetuating Board of Aldermen in his campaign speeches proposed the worst of it is that he means it—that the pay of the poor Aldermen be raised to \$10,000 a year. It is to laugh—the "poor Aldermen." In view of the fact that the city of St. Louis is facing a million dollar deficit, it would have been more reasonable had he introduced a bill at the board's meeting to reduce the \$150 per month each Alderman receives for the two-hour session a week (four months of the year no session) for the arduous work they are doing for the dear old public. Can you beat it?

JAMES M. WHITE.

What Is Needed to Curb Crime

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
RECENTLY a patrolman concealed in a Kroger store shot and seriously wounded two would-be robbers, while just the other day a private watchman employed in a church knifed to death two plunderers intent on despoiling the house of God.

This sort of thing is just what has been needed for a long time to eliminate the criminal in and around St. Louis.

If the armed watchman at the bank in Overland had been half as zealous in the performance of his duty as the St. Louis "cops" and the little Mexican were, the robbers would have had no opportunity to shoot an unarmed man in the back.

Criminals do not dare to operate in or near a town where the officers of the law have a reputation for shooting to kill, and where their arrests are backed up by an energetic Chief of Police.

We have a fine police force here, but they have been somewhat hampered in the past by lack of co-operation in the Circuit Attorney's office.

Now that a capable man holds that important office, our hard-working police may expect some co-operation from their arrests, and no needless quibbling when an officer kills a worthless criminal while performing his duty.

The only way to turn a criminal's warped brain back into the path of righteousness is to let him have a good beating. As soon as...

WILLIAM L. MASON JR.

BORAH AND WILSON

Senator Borah, in the debate on the cruiser bill, struck at the heart of the cause of suspicion and unfriendliness now existing between the United States and Great Britain when he proposed a resolution to be adopted with the bill, restating the laws governing warfare on the seas touching the rights of neutrals. Mr. Borah wants a clear definition of the freedom of the seas in peace and war.

The question of neutral rights on the high seas contains more menace of war between the United States and Great Britain at least than any other left over from the World War. As Mr. Borah pertinently said, this is "the vital question underlying all discussions of naval limitations." How a nation shall protect its commerce, with the corollary what shall be its attitude towards commerce on the seas in case of war practically defeated the Geneva conference. As Mr. Borah aptly said, there is no danger that the United States would attack Great Britain or that Great Britain would attack the United States. But in the event that either nation got into war with another nation, the question of how it should treat commerce on the seas might readily lead to war. "The sea," he said, "belongs to all. The idea that any nation can dominate it in time of war is utterly at variance with right and justice." And in defining the freedom of the seas he declared it consisted in the right of a neutral nation to carry its goods, except only munitions of war, wherever it pleased, limited only by actual blockade.

All of this sounds familiar. It recalls former President Wilson's utterances on this subject. The violation of neutral rights upon the seas caused our trouble with Great Britain in the late war, and Germany's use of submarines to destroy our shipping and our citizens while we were neutral brought us into the war. One of the things that Mr. Wilson insisted must be settled as a result of the war was the freedom of the high seas, a redefinition of neutral rights as a permanent basis of peace. It was in his "14 points." In a statement of our aims, the things we stand for in war and peace, made in his second inaugural address, one aim was:

That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.

Proclaiming the war aims of the United States to Congress, on Jan. 8, 1918, having in mind the adoption of a Covenant of Peace by the nations, Mr. Wilson declared that one of our principal objects was:

Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

In his address to the Senate at the beginning of 1917, Mr. Wilson emphasized his view on the necessity of the freedom of the seas in order to maintain peace. He said:

And the paths of the seas must alike, in law and in fact, be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto thought to be established may be necessary, in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind. But the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure freedom of the seas if the Governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

Mr. Wilson had a far and deep vision into the things that must be accomplished in order to assure peace. It is a strange freak of the whirligig of time that Senator Borah, who fought the Covenant of Peace and the League of Nations, through which Mr. Wilson expected to have the freedom of the seas established, should now see that problem as Mr. Wilson saw it, that he should be an earnest advocate of a clear definition of the freedom of the seas, in line with Mr. Wilson's purpose, and of an agreement to that effect to avoid war.

Mr. Borah is on the right track. The one thing needed to assure peace is an agreement of the naval Powers that the rights of neutrals on the high seas shall be respected, in war as well as in peace. The problem, of course, is to obtain such an agreement with any guarantee of it holding in war. But a step towards that is a statement of our view of the freedom of the seas. If such an agreement could be obtained we could easily come to an understanding with Great Britain on naval armament, and general naval limitation would be a logical conclusion.

OSCAR UNDERWOOD

Oscar Underwood, whose death occurred Friday morning, represented Alabama in Congress for 30 years. His ability impressed itself on Washington at the very outset. He grew steadily in power and capacity, achieved leadership in the House and later in the Senate. He made himself an authority on the tariff, and when the opportunity came to him, with the election of Wilson in 1912, he wrote the tariff law that bears his name. But he was not a specialist. His attainments, culture and profound knowledge of public affairs enabled him to participate competently in all questions of public moment.

He never enjoyed national popularity. He was a conservative, with the courage of his convictions, when the spell of Bryanism held his party in thrall. He was never a Bryanite and never pretended to be, and that, of course, was treason in the Nebraskan's philosophy. So, Mr. Bryan was true to his own worship of himself and his vagaries when he went into Alabama to campaign for prohibition and Richard Pearson Hobson's nomination for the Senate. That was Underwood's last fight for party preference, and his victory caused rejoicing among the believers in Jeffersonian principles and constitutional government. But it is doubtful if Underwood could have again succeeded himself. The Alabama of prohibition, Ku kluxery and rampant intolerance—the Alabama that went Heflin to the Senate was not the Alabama that had so long honored and been honored by Underwood.

Mr. Underwood reached the peak of his public service during the first Wilson administration, when his leadership in the House contributed vitally to the legislative record of those memorable four years. Frequently mentioned for the presidency, he was geographically disqualified for the nomination, according to the realities of practical politics. Had he been politically eligible and been elected to the presidency he would have brought to that office the qualities that distinguished him as a Representative and a Senator—learning, ability, courage and high character.

PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION.

In an adjoining column Friday was reprinted an editorial from the New York World of peculiar interest to this community. The World voices its despair of the present methods of public utility regulation. It cites the New York Telephone Co. case and New York's transportation problem to show how difficult it is for a municipality to cope with its public utilities through present agencies. Nine years ago the telephone company applied for an increase in rates; the company refused to accept the Public Service Commission's findings and went into the Federal courts. The fight is still unsettled. The transportation problem, a seemingly hopeless muddle at the present time, illustrates the overlapping authority and divided responsibility of the present system. It is also an instance where a public utility, refusing to abide by the decisions of regulatory bodies, has fled to the Federal courts.

What is happening in New York is, in principle, what is happening in Missouri and elsewhere throughout the country. With the possible exception of the Massachusetts commission, public service commissions throughout the country are failing to fulfill their purposes and are succumbing more and more to the demands made upon them by privately-owned utilities. Even the Massachusetts commission, noted for its courageous resistance to unfair utility demands, is now concerned in a legal battle whose outcome may emasculate it. Other public service commissions, beset constantly with the arguments of high-salaried utility lawyers, are taking the course of least resistance. Always, when a valuation or rate case is pending, is present the utilities' threat, expressed or implied, that unsatisfactory decisions will be appealed to the courts.

The fault, of course, is not entirely that of the public service commissions. In many cases, as in Missouri, they are handicapped by lack of funds. Moreover, it is seldom that communities, especially smaller ones, present their point of view as effectively as the public utilities, with their large staffs of experts. The fault is with the entire system of regulation, which has failed to keep pace with the enormous progress and increasing complexity of the public utility business. While the utilities fight with all the paraphernalia of modern legal warfare, the public is armed only with a popgun. The World has no solution for the problem, but it is suggesting to the New York Legislature that it undertake an investigation of the whole problem of regulation. Such a survey would be of the greatest value. As the World says:

What is needed is no mere tinkering with the existing law but a comprehensive investigation to discover exactly how regulation has worked in the State of New York, what difficulties have been encountered and by what means the present system can be reconstructed to serve effectively the purposes for which it was originally established.

In the meantime, so far as Missouri is concerned, we can only hope that Gov. Caulfield embraces his opportunity of making the most of the present system. By the appointment of capable men, by increasing the miserably appropriations which our commission has been increasing, a good deal can be done to safeguard the public interest.

THE HERIGAN SHOOTING.

We have an observation to make about the stupid and tragic shooting of little Elmer Herigan by a posse at Windsor, Mo. Elmer's father, who was driving the car into which the posse fired, had no means of knowing that the group of men in civilian dress who called upon him to halt was a Sheriff's posse. He feared a holdup and sped on, thus drawing their fire. If law-enforcement throughout the State were entrusted to a body of uniformed highway police, such misunderstandings would not occur.

DESIGN OF THE NEW FEDERAL BUILDING.

In order to insure a distinctive type of architecture for the new Federal building, the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects is urging the Treasury Department to hold a competition for the best design. Whether or not the Memorial Plaza is selected as a site, it is a matter of civic pride that the building represent the best architectural thought. Since the Memorial Plaza site is the likely one, it is of especial importance that the building be in harmony with other structures in the group.

As yet, the Treasury Department is noncommittal and it is exceedingly doubtful what procedure will be adopted. Under the law, the Government has authority to call in outside experts to aid in work of this kind and it may, if it is so disposed, declare for a nation-wide competition. This method, it hardly need be said, is far more desirable than the designation by the Treasury Department of a particular architect to do the work. If a competition is held, it is reasonably certain it will attract some very high-grade men, certainly some of the best St. Louis architects, and a choice can be made by a jury having in mind the type of building best suited to the site and its environment.

It seems to the Post-Dispatch that the Treasury Department must expose itself to the charge of obstinacy, and at least lack of intelligent appreciation of what is due the public, perhaps even political favoritism, if the St. Louis chapter's request is denied. Under the competition plan the city would know what sort of building it may expect in advance of its construction, whereas, otherwise it would be at the mercy of the Treasury Department appointee. The Plaza already has fallen heir to one architectural mistake in the design of the Civil Courts building. Let us do all we can to prevent a repetition of that.

Tests conducted at Iowa State College indicate that heart action is retarded by the drinking of water. Dr. C. H. Stange, dean of the veterinary medicine division, says. Water has a reflex action on the brain center and acts as a throttle on the action of the heart." We were always afraid of that.

GOV. CAULFIELD AND THE YEAGER CASE.

Perhaps the most trying task a Governor is called upon to face is to exercise his power of life and death over a condemned man. In the case of Leonard Yeager, Gov. Caulfield found it necessary to face this task at the very outset of his administration. We feel his decision not to interfere is entirely just. Yeager committed an atrocious and wanton crime, his case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and no extenuating circumstance was adduced to palliate the offense.

The Flyers seem to have slowed down to a walk.



"SAVE ME CHEILD!"

These Ultraviolet Rays

Propaganda for thinner and fewer clothes, sheer stockings and so on dovetails with scientific research as to the beneficial effect of ultraviolet rays upon the body; anything which relieves the human skin from its role of a shameful secret is worth helping.

From an Article by E. E. FREE in Harper's Magazine

WHAT is to be believed about the propaganda for thinner and fewer clothes; about the hatless habit; about darkly sunburnt arms and shoulders and sheer-stockinged legs promised for next season by prophets of feminine fashions? Is the habit of unclothed sun bathing which persistently makes headway in Europe despite convulsions of the mores to be deemed scientifically respectable or the reverse?

On the whole the answer of science must be that anything which relieves the human skin from its role of a shameful secret is worth helping. Like cocktails to the unaccustomed, sun baths are best begun not too many at a time. Except for this, they have few dangers; for the strongest possible natural sunlight is still too weak to do real harm to well-tanned human hides. Only those few individuals who are abnormally sensitive need seriously beware; the pink-skinned, for example, who never tan but merely burn repeatedly, or those curious individuals, usually women, who fall victim in brightly lighted countries to what is called the "desert madness," fleeing insanely from noonday sunlight to hide in cellars or wherever else it is dark.

Compared with corsets or street-sweeping skirts or choker collars—to mention only three among recent memorable monstrosities—the cult of the sunbath is veritable worship of health. It is probable that the mere increase of sunlight, as much or more than air or exercise, explains the benefits of golf. It would be better still, everything in modern physiology indicates, if most of the world's work could be done out of doors and much of it, at least in summer, out of clothes.

Unfortunately, that is a counsel of impracticable perfection. Authors, for example, cannot write comfortably among the insects in the garden, however alluring the scheme may sound when still untried. A wind-swept, rain-sprinkled counting house would be unsafe for paper money and sadly gummy for the stamps. Houses must continue, one imagines, a necessary armor for our homes. To fit them with ray-transparent windows is an expedient not to be wholly recommended. One type of glasslike materials is capable, it is true, of admitting all of the ultraviolet rays in sunshine or skylight that strive to enter. This material is fused, clear quartz. Unfortunately, its cost is still prohibitive: hundreds of dollars for a window two or three feet square.

Among 20 or 29 other window glasses offered or recommended as allowing all of the sunlight to pass, one kind admits about eight-tenths of the ultraviolet rays. Others admit as little as 3 per cent. The average of the glasses chiefly advertised is about 25 per cent, at least after a few weeks' exposure. Most of these glasses undergo, by the action of sunlight itself, internal chemical changes like that which gives to ordinary glass lying for years in sunlight its beautiful faint purple tint that every desert traveler has remarked. These changes decrease the transparency for ultraviolet rays. On top of all this, the benefits of windows to admit the rays apply chiefly to people who have time to sit always directly in

side them, in the full rays of the entering sun. A personure of the ultraviolet rays in sunshine is scattered and reflected, it is true, by the clouds, dust and gas atoms in the air, so that daylight from any quarter of the sky contains more of these rays than might be imagined. Even windows which face the north sky and into which direct sunlight never penetrates do admit a modicum of these skyshine rays. Up to the present, tests made of the average intensity of this skyshine ultraviolet have been too few to permit definite pronouncements; but there is no reason to doubt the common-sense conclusion that radiation thus received through windows not facing the sun is never more than a small percentage of that which enters in direct solar beams.

Dr. Janet H. Clark of Johns Hopkins University made tests not long ago in which a chemical indicator of ultraviolet intensity was exposed inside an ordinary room, in places where school pupils or office stenographers might reasonably be expected to have their desks. To admit all rays conceivably available, the windows were taken out altogether. The results showed that rays received by a person working all day in such an average room would be exceeded in quantity by two minutes of outdoor sunlight at noon. Instead of depending on any kind of ray-transparent window, a better plan would be to spend a few minutes in the outdoor sun. If a whole wall or a part of a room can be glazed with panes transparent to the rays, as has been done in some sanatoria and in one or two nurseries for sickly children, the benefits may be greater; especially if panes of clear quartz become cheaper, as there is good hope that they soon will.

Worst of all obstacles against ultraviolet rays for city dwellers is the smoke—a virtually impenetrable pall to these rays and one which robs the street levels of such cities as New York and Chicago, measurements show, of more than three-fourths of the rays which otherwise they would receive.

Just how much daily dosage of ultraviolet rays the average person needs to keep healthy physiologists do not yet know. Probably it varies with the individual. Anyway, it will harm no one to sit on the front porch in the sunlight whenever possible, as no doubt Hippocrates did between office hours at Cos. It will do no harm to let an arm or leg peep out occasionally, as the clothes of Hippocrates' day made unusually convenient. Perhaps it does good, too, that masculine moderns have escaped from hair and whiskers, a precaution which Hippocrates, if portraiture is trustworthy, regarded with conspicuous neglect.

If that is not enough; if your physician finds signs of ultraviolet starvation, there are still the remedies of the beach and half a bathing suit in summer, of the outdoor sun bath when that is practicable, of the carefully used ultraviolet lamp indoors. The sun god is a potentate unusually conspicuous. If you cannot visit him as nature he will send a deputy to live with you at home.



WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

WELL, it develops that the expected difficulties facing army officers desirous of putting on more military dig in wearing pre-war blue dress uniforms as a mark of distinction, are not so serious as official signatures on the order granting permission had dried.

It was so long ago that these funny blue uniforms were used that demand for pictures for publication arose immediately. Very few folks clearly remembered the blue army appearance.

The very obliging folks at the War Department set out at once to satisfy the demand, aided and abetted by signal cameramen. With Washington full of army officers, the vast majority of whom date back beyond 1917 and possess or once possessed the dandified habiliments of the pre-1917 period, it looked like a simple case.

BUT was it? Not by any means. It took days to run to cover an officer who both owned the blue outfits and still wore them. There were plenty who had them, but few who could get into the tight dress coats of more than a decade ago. Some who tried told the writer what sad shakes of the head that they had found it impossible.

"I got my dress coat up to my shoulders, the collar hooked and the top button in place," one chunky Major who had worn them for 12 years or more explained. "Right there I quit. The coats were a snug fit when made, but had to use a buttonhook to couple up the front even then. Now, with the hook caught, the rest of the coat draped around me like a senile old woman. I had to take coat cost me 60 bucks. I wore it three times. A new one would cost 100 bucks and up. I'll bet too bad, too bad."

FACE to face with this problem of the army officer who both had the military regalia and could get into it well enough for pictorial purposes, a bright idea was forthcoming. Why not requisition the uniforms' aides? No sooner thought of than done.

The slender Lieut. John E. Upton, the President's immediate military aide, obliged. He had to have blues to hold at the White House ball. But there are two other things about his selection to pose.

For one thing, he didn't enter the army until 1917 and so his blues are not war blues; they are just modern copies of the real thing. He was a private, first class aviation section, signal corps, in 1917 and didn't get his war commission until 1918.

For another thing, Upton is an air officer with full military pilot rating and not so long ago, in the days of Gen. Mitchell, a considerable portion of the corps was shouting for complete divorce from the army and navy and a chance to set up housekeeping for itself with uniforms, titles, tactics and battle planes all its own.

The greatest concern among officers over the blue uniform matter seems to be that if they now plunge heavily with their tails to stock up a new order may require blues of remodeled cut in a year or two.

Of Making JOHN G. N.

After Forty Years

MAD PROFESSOR. By Hermann Sudermann. (Horace Livewright.)

WHEN Sudermann wrote "The Book of My Youth," back in 1887, he did not talk about teachers, reserving talk of that sort for a novel which he said had been in his head for years, in which most of those teachers would play a part. He got it out of his head it was before "The Mad Professor," which he wrote more than 40 years ago. It might have been better if he had contrived somehow to get it out of his head 20 years sooner, when it might have been twice as good. Or at least twice as short. The Mad Professor, when he really emerged, was not really mad. He was brilliantly gifted, a philosopher, and of an independent frame of mind. It was partly because of his independence of mind that he called himself "The Mad Professor." It was in independence that he mocked conventional wisdom and anticipated the dissolute life which his undisciplined imagination led him.

The world, for him, existed in terms of woman and thought. Especially woman. There were many of them in his life. With most of them his relations were casual. For one he had what he took as a great affection. Unfortunately she was the wife of another man. Ordinarily that would have made no difference. It was part of the professor's wisdom that he did not usually bother about little things like that. But in this case it was different. There was a redeeming quality, of a sort, about the woman, the wife of another man. She was everything calling itself woman and swung back to the other side of that world, in which thought alone dominates. Thought did not satisfy him. Even as woman had disappointed him, and at the last, before putting an end to "the nuisance of my existence," he ordered the destruction of his life's thought.

Not a pleasant person, The Mad Professor. That there was some such person who came under the notice of Sudermann at the University of Bonn need not be doubted. The professor, unpleasant as he seems, seems authentic enough, as an individual or a composite. He was a sort to which Sudermann must have become habituated in his university days or carrying him around the more than forty years would have been unendurable.

The translation by Isabel Leitch and Otto P. Schlammer, does not always carry over into English the felicity of expression

FUNERAL AT CHURCH FOR JACKSON JOHNSON

Plans Changed—Services at 2:30 P. M. Monday at Second Presbyterian.

A change has been made in the arrangements for the funeral of Jackson Johnson, chairman of the board of the International Shoe Co., who died Wednesday at Daytona Beach, Fla. The services will be held at 2:30 o'clock, Monday afternoon, at Second Presbyterian church, Taylor avenue and West

th Street, instead of at the residence, 25 Portland place, and will be conducted by the Rev. John W. Macfar. Burial will be in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The body arrived in St. Louis yesterday at 7:20 o'clock, and is lying in state at the residence of Mrs. Johnson, 25 Portland place, until 10 o'clock, when it will be taken to the funeral home of Mr. Johnson.

The office of the International Shoe Co., which are in the Jackson-Johnson-Brand branch at 100 Washington avenue, and the offices of that branch will be closed all day Monday. The branch at 100 Washington avenue and the branch at 100 Washington avenue will be closed all day Monday. The branch at 100 Washington avenue and the branch at 100 Washington avenue will be closed all day Monday.

Work in the company's various factories and tanneries, scattered about the country, will pause for the funeral services.

T. FORD DIES IN BALTIMORE

Builder of Theater in Which Lincoln Was Assassinated.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—John T. Ford, founder of a famous theatrical family whose father built Ford's Theater in Washington where President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, died at the home of his daughter here yesterday. He was 63.

Mr. Ford, once a Democrat, was a leader in this city, having been in for more than a year. He was born in this city Oct. 24, 1864, and under his theatrical profession when he was 17.

Steamship Movements.

Arrive.

Southampton, Jan. 25, Majestic.

New York, Jan. 26, Roclomb.

Southampton, Jan. 25, Dresden.

New York, Jan. 26, Roclomb.

MACK OPPOSES MALEY ON FIGHT CARD TONIGHT

**BOXING CARD TONIGHT
AT SOUTH BROADWAY**

Johnny Mack of Pittsburg vs. Arthur "Thor" Moley of Chicago, heavyweights, 10 rounds.

Bruno Klesner of St. Louis vs. Eddie Specks of Louisville, junior lightweights, six rounds.

Walter "Red" Holand of St. Louis vs. Jake Grawick of East St. Louis, lightweights, six rounds.

Joe Ghomuly of St. Louis vs. Mickey Dugan of Lorain, o. bantamweights, six rounds.

Johnny Lucas of St. Louis vs. Bud Dempsey of New Orleans, lightweights, four rounds.

Archie Jeffries of Montreal vs. K. O. Taylor of Jefferson Barracks. Referee—Jack Hughes.

Starting time—8:30 o'clock.

By Damon Kerby

After several months of inactivity, the Walter J. Hatzfeld Post of the American Legion will get back into the boxing promotion field tonight when it presents

26-round fight program at the South Broadway Athletic Club, 2301 South Seventh street.

The Hatfield-Frost recently secured the services of a matchmaker in local circles in John J. Kelly of Chicago, who takes the place formerly held by Billy Maloney. Kelly has arranged for a heavyweight bout of 10 rounds as the main event, with three six-rounders between lighter boys and a couple of four-round preliminaries.

Mack Opposes Maley.

Johnny Mack, the Pittsburgh fat boy, will meet Arthur "Sailor" Maley of Chicago in the heavyweight 10-rounder. Mack out-pointed Tom Pivac in four rounds.

and knocked out Hank Malloy in three rounds in his two appearances here to date. Local fans may recall Maloy as the boxer who avoided a knockout at the hands of Dave Knost on a recent Colliseum card only by showing an unusual capacity for taking punishment. He is tough and rugged and should give Mack a lively evening.

A one-time favorite here in the lightweight field, Walter "Red" Roland, who had his fight career interrupted several months ago by a terrific knockout from Lou Terry, will try a comeback tonight against Jake Graawick. Graawick, Western A. A. U. lightweight champion, will be making his bow in the pro field in the six-round bout

Ghoully Meets Good Boy.
Two other local boxers, Joe Ghoully and Bruno Klaesner, will oppose out-of-town scrappers in the other six-rounders. Joe will meet Mickey Dugan, a reported tough foe of Lorain. O., while Klaesner will oppose Eddie Specks, a junior lightweight of Louisville.

The two four-round events will bring together Johnny Lucas, local lightweight veteran, and Bud Dempsey of New Orleans, and Archie Jeffries of Montreal in the ring with K. O. Taylor of Jefferson Barracks.

Jack Hughes will be the third man.

WINS AMATEUR GOLF

TROPHY SECOND TIME
By the Associated Press.
MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 26.—Harcourt M. Brice of Miami yesterday established the second leg on his try for permanent possession of the Glenn Curtiss amateur golf trophy when he won the 1929 Curtis tournament at the Municipal golf course here. Brice, who won the 1928 tournament, defeated George Dockerty, Fort Lauderdale, with a 5-3 score.

**Rivers-Steadman
Bout Is Sought**

With Benny Bass and Eddie Anderson signed to meet in the 10-

round featherweight feature of next Friday night's boxing card at the New Coliseum and Henry Leonard paired with Claude Wilson for supporting 10-round event. Matchmaker Jack Tippett is endeavoring to arrange a return match between Mexican Joey Rivers of Kansas City and Paul Steadman, rugged local featherweight, to round out the feature program.

Steadman is looking for his tracks the last time they met, putting the local batter down for the count in the tenth.

The record books show Anderson has fought Bass three times, Bass having two decisions to his credit in bouts of 10 and 12 rounds, while their third engagement, a 10-rounder, terminated in a draw.

Colds

Colds right now are dangerous and serious complications may follow. Don't take chances. go to your druggist right away and get a 25 or 50c box of the Old Reliable ZERBST'S CAPSULES, sold for over 29 years.

Insist on getting

ZERBST'S CAPSULES

NEW \$500,000,000 INVESTING TRUST FOR MOTOR STOCK

Formation of Largest Corporation of Kind in World to Be Announced Soon, New York World Says.

W. P. CHRYSLER AND
F. F. FISHER IN DEAL

Ultimate Capitalization of \$700,000,000 Planned for Buying of Auto Securities.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The New York World today prints the following:

Wall Street will receive within the next few days the announcement of the formation of the biggest investment trust in the world, with a capitalization between \$500,000,000 and \$700,000,000. It will specialize in automotive stocks.

Arthur W. Cutten, stock operator, Fred F. Fisher, vice president of the General Motors Corporation, Walter P. Chrysler, head of the motor concern bearing his name, and one of the most progressive financial institutions in Wall Street have combined to form the new trust.

Contracts for the handling of the company have been executed and the details are now before a legal firm for final approval.

Original plans called for an initial capitalization of \$700,000,000. After consultation with bankers it was decided that the first offering might be somewhat smaller, leaving room for expansion.

Formation of the new automotive investing company, following on the heels of the incorporation of a \$100,000,000 investment trust by some of the same interests, gives color to reports last November of plans of Arthur Cutten and the Fisher Brothers to form a "billion-dollar circular trust," embracing all branches of industry.

Under plans of the new automotive trust, it would be possible for the investor to use his funds to back the entire automobile industry rather than a single company. The new trust would hold stocks of virtually every sound company and the profits of the popular manufacturers would offset the losses of the unfortunates.

COTTON UP SLIGHTLY

AT CLOSE IN NEW YORK

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Early declines in the cotton market today were checked by covering and made buying in the afternoon. The market closed at a net advance of 1/16 point, or 15.10 cents, after selling off 15.05 cents, and closing at 15.10 cents, compared with 14.95 cents at the close of the previous day.

The market opened steady at an advance of 3/16 point to 15.05 cents. There appeared to be some week-end covering and a trade buying in the afternoon. This demand was readily supplied by further falling of in spot demand after the closing of January exchange.

Future contracts closed at 4 points higher, March 15.15 cents, May 15.20 cents, July 15.25 cents, September 15.30 cents, November 15.35 cents, January 15.40 cents, March 15.45 cents, May 15.50 cents, July 15.55 cents, September 15.60 cents, November 15.65 cents, January 15.70 cents, March 15.75 cents, May 15.80 cents, July 15.85 cents, September 15.90 cents, November 15.95 cents, January 16.00 cents, March 16.05 cents, May 16.10 cents, July 16.15 cents, September 16.20 cents, November 16.25 cents, January 16.30 cents, March 16.35 cents, May 16.40 cents, July 16.45 cents, September 16.50 cents, November 16.55 cents, January 16.60 cents, March 16.65 cents, May 16.70 cents, July 16.75 cents, September 16.80 cents, November 16.85 cents, January 16.90 cents, March 16.95 cents, May 17.00 cents, July 17.05 cents, September 17.10 cents, November 17.15 cents, January 17.20 cents, March 17.25 cents, May 17.30 cents, July 17.35 cents, September 17.40 cents, November 17.45 cents, January 17.50 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OFFERS ALL DATA ON BUDGET PLAN TO LEGISLATURE

Associated Industries Will Submit Results of Its Three Years' Survey to Joint Committee.

WILL NOT FILE ITS BILLS FOR REFORM

Questions by Committee Members Indicate They Will Not Introduce Central Purchasing Measure.

By CURTIS A. BETTS, A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 26.—Bills for governmental reforms prepared by the Associated Industries after a three-year survey of conditions in the State Government will not be introduced in the Legislature. Instead they will be submitted to the Joint Committee appointed at the suggestion of Gov. Caulfield to work out plans for a budget system, for consolidation of departments and for central purchasing.

Elmer Donnell, managing director of the association, appearing before the committee at public hearing yesterday afternoon made clear that the association had no intention of working counter to the activities of the committee, but that to the contrary all the voluminous mass of information gathered in the study would be made available for the committee, and experts of the association would hold themselves ready at all times to respond to any request the committee might make.

Work of Association Praised. It was Donnell's position that while the association had worked out bills to put the Government on a basis of high efficiency, it would not attempt to force them through in opposition to plans the committee might make. Members of the committee praised the work of the association highly, and complimented it on arousing a public sentiment to support needed changes in the laws.

Representing the League of Women Voters, which also has made a survey of governmental conditions in Missouri and other states, furnished the committee with detailed information and promised to forward the material the league had collected.

The Associated Industries will provide copies of the budget, consolidation and central purchasing laws of all the states, its detailed record of expenditures of State departments in Missouri, its complete record of the sources of State income and much other detailed information.

In the public hearing, which continued for more than three hours, and at which many persons spoke, the only real contributions to the work of the committee were by Donnell, Mrs. Loeb and Cornelius Roach, chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Bank of Kansas City, and formerly Secretary of State, who is considered probably the best informed man in the State on the subject of taxation and finance. Roach appeared as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City.

Discounts Public Efficiency. The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce was represented by John J. Nangle. He said the chamber was not committed to any particular plan, and had approved the general idea of central purchasing without having very much knowledge about it. He discounted the idea that governmental business would be conducted with the efficiency of private business, and thought adoption of the budget system would inspire confidence in the government by the people generally, and asserted that "newspaper articles telling of misappropriation of public funds were pure bunk."

Roach went exhaustively into the needs for a budget, advocating amendments to the Tax Commission law to make it the budget-making body under the direction of the Governor. He said little additional legislation was needed, but advocated the submission of a constitutional amendment, which would permit the Governor to cut legislative appropriations to keep them within the revenues.

Under the present law the Governor has no power to reduce expenditures. He can approve or veto it outright, but he cannot reduce it.

Cites Need of Budget. As an illustration of the need of an executive budget, Roach said that 21 of the 24 Senators are from districts having State Institutions, and that by a combination of these Senators it would be possible for them to take all of the available State revenues, and slight other activities of the State.

HOPE HELD FOR SETTLEMENT OF SALVATION ARMY DISPUTE

Dropping of Litigation Over Disposing of Gen. Booth Considered Likely.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Hope was held in some quarters today that there would be an amicable settlement of differences which arose in the Salvation Army when the High Council ousted Gen. Bramwell Booth from command.

Justice Eve, when a hearing was held on the temporary injunction obtained by the General to prevent the election of his successor, expressed the hope that the matter might be adjusted without pursuing the litigation. He added that "one cannot but appreciate that its continuance is calculated to affect prejudicially" the Salvation Army.

This morning's newspapers said these parties had taken to heart the High Council's decision and led to a peace conference.

The Daily Herald said Gen. Booth was much better and might make a dramatic appearance when the hearing is resumed Tuesday. The paper added that a settlement would be announced. The Daily Mail said that hope for a settlement was based on the universal esteem and affection with which every member of the Army regarded Gen. Booth and on the offer of concession which he had made in a letter to the High Council while it was in session at Sunbury.

STREET TO BE PAVED DESPITE PROTEST OF PROPERTY OWNERS

East St. Louis Board Decides on Asphaltic Concrete for Seventh Street.

The East St. Louis Board of Public Improvements yesterday, over a protest of property owners, voted to pave Seventh street, from St. Clair avenue to Broadway, with asphaltic concrete.

Originally the board has proposed to resurface the worn-out brick paving of this thoroughfare with street asphalt at an estimated cost of \$91,000. The property owners, claiming representation of 90 per cent of the owners of property on that street, opposed the resurfacing on the ground that the cost would be too high.

The board, however, switched to asphaltic concrete, which is estimated to cost \$71,000. If part of the old curbing is used, and the property owners also opposed this, but to no avail.

WOULD REPAY \$69,500 TAX

Aldermen Seek Cash for Those Assessed for Park.

Aldermen Neun yesterday introduced a bill which would authorize payment of \$69,500 of bond-issue funds to reimburse 500 to 700 property owners against whom special taxes have been assessed for the condemnation of the block between Norfolk and Vista avenues and Tower Gate and Westward avenues for a public playground.

Neun said the property owners contended that the playground was a detriment rather than an asset to the neighborhood.

means much greater efficiency and that is really what the people are interested in. Missourians will not object to paying the bill if they know the needs of the State, and believe the funds are being put to a proper purpose. It might as well be realized that if Missouri is to keep up with other States, there must be an increase in the revenues.

Suggests Bond Issue for Schools. He urged that the committee make a close study of the needs of the elementary and educational institutions. He pointed out, as did the Post-Dispatch in a series of articles several weeks ago, that many of the elementary buildings were fire traps, and that the University of Missouri was far behind other States in the character of many of its buildings.

"If the roads of the State are of enough importance to justify a \$75,000,000 bond issue, are not the schools of sufficient importance to justify a bond issue sufficient to meet their needs?" he asked.

STREET CAR STOCK CITY HOLDS ORDERED SOLD

Aldermen Direct Estimate Board to Dispose of 16,000 Shares.

An ordinance authorizing the sale of the 16,000 shares of Public Service Co. 7 per cent preferred stock, accepted by the city in lieu of \$800,000 cash in settlement of the mill tax, was passed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen.

The ordinance, authorizing the Board of Estimate, trustee for the city, to dispose of the stock, fixes the minimum price at \$50 a share. However, President Neun of the Board of Aldermen, who is a member also of the Board of Estimate, says it is not the city's intention to sell in lots of not less than 400 shares, but received only one bid for 400 shares at \$53, the sale realizing \$33,200.

The city made a mistake in accepting the stock in lieu of cash, Aldermen Eilers and Wimer declared. Eilers called it entering into a partnership with the street railway company. Wimer said the city had a "white elephant" on its hands and predicted it would not realize as much on the stock as it would have obtained if it had accepted the cash offer.

"I wish the Board of Estimate God-speed in getting rid of the stock," Wimer said, in voting for the ordinance.

President Neun and Alderman Kubs replied that in their opinion the city by the sale of the stock would receive approximately \$500,000 more than the cash offer.

The pessimism of some of the Aldermen regarding street railway stock was accentuated by the fact that the company carried 9,573,996 fewer street car passengers last year than in 1922.

A report of the Public Service Co. filed with the city Register Gross yesterday, shows 27,752,962 revenue passengers were carried during 1922 as compared with 24,826,958 in 1921 and 25,871,428 in 1920.

During the last three months of 1922 passengers totaled 58,765,808 as compared with 62,698,939 for the last quarter of the previous year.

AUGUST H. KOHRMANN, MAKER OF HORSE COLLARS, DIES

He Started Factory in 1880, Having Learned Saddlery Trade From Father.

The funeral of August H. Kohrmann, 76 years old, of 1210 Rutger street, who made horse collars for 49 years, was held today from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 1408 South Tenth street. Burial at St. Peter and Paul's Cemetery.

Mr. Kohrmann, a native St. Louisian, was the son of the late Bernhard Kohrmann, who was a pioneer saddler in the old French Market district in South St. Louis. August became apprentice to his father at an early age. In 1880 August Kohrmann started a horse collar factory, which before long was doing business all over the Middle West.

Then came the automobile, and Kohrmann, who had made a comfortable fortune, decided to retire. But customers, especially in the South, hearing of his decision, asked him to reconsider. Horse collars, they said, would be needed in the agricultural districts for years to come. He decided to go back to work, and his son, August H. Kohrmann, who was president of the Kohrmann Horse Collar Co., of which he was president, is at Twelfth street and Park avenue.

Kohrmann is survived by three sons: August Jr., Eugene and Chester Kohrmann, and by a daughter, Miss Irene Kohrmann.

MRS. HIGBEE SANE, SAY DEFENSE WITNESSES

Hearing of Contest Over \$1,341,960 Estate to Be Resumed Monday.

Trial of the suit of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer contesting the will of her aunt, Mrs. Fannie H. Higbee, who left a \$1,341,960 estate, was adjourned, in Circuit Judge Falkenhainer's court, yesterday and will be resumed Monday.

Testimony that Mrs. Higbee was of sound mind was adduced by the defense yesterday. Mrs. Pulitzer alleges that Mrs. Higbee was of unsound mind and was influenced unduly. Mrs. Higbee bequeathed Mrs. Pulitzer \$500 and the bulk of her estate to a sister, Mrs. Louise H. Chapman of Detroit, and the latter's children.

Depositions by five residents of Fort Huron, Mich., near Gratiot Beach, where Mrs. Higbee visited her summer cottage annually, were read in behalf of the defense, each deponent giving the impression that she was of sound mind. These persons are: James R. Wright, who did plumbing work at the cottage; Miss Lurinda V. Davis, who called at the cottage for grocery orders; William J. Scott, a contractor, who built a garage there; Thomas P. Walker, a hardware salesman, and Robert E. Carrigan, in the real estate, ice and tourist business.

Mrs. Higbee "Very Keen." Miss Davis said Mrs. Higbee was "very keen" and was particularly about her grocery orders, being insistent on a certain kind of bread and of delectable opinions about T-bone steaks and lamb chops. Carrigan declared Mrs. Higbee always seemed to understand what she was doing and was a "reserved, dignified, quiet woman."

Mrs. Higbee's physician, dentist, throat specialist and optician, a nurse and a woman who was a distant relative to her by marriage, summoned by the defense, gave testimony yesterday.

The physician, Dr. Arthur C. Brooks of 60 Kingsbury place, who was 28 years old when he began treating her, having been an assistant of her former medical adviser, now is vice president of a lumber company. He told of eight heart attacks which Mrs. Higbee suffered, between 1923 and 1927, due to myocarditis, an ailment in which the heart becomes irregular. She was ill twice in 1923, he related, and was called to treat her again on Nov. 20, 1924, the day on which she signed her will.

On this occasion, he said, he advised her to stay in bed. His visits continued until Dec. 4, 1924. Ensuing heart attacks, he continued, occurred on Jan. 4, the middle of February and in November, 1925, and April 8 and Oct. 14, 1926, the latter resulting in her death on Jan. 18, 1927. Dr. Brooks gave his professional opinion that the attacks had no effect on her mental condition and that she was of sound mind.

Answered Questions Clearly. She would talk about current events when he called and would answer his questions clearly and directly, frequently quoting the Bible, he said; she was very methodical, having coffee and wafers every Sunday for breakfast and expecting him to arrive exactly at the minute he promised.

Cross-examined, Dr. Brooks said myocarditis might affect the brain, and did affect Mrs. Higbee's breathing when subject to an attack, causing her to speak in gasps, during her last illness it caused her to become stuporous some times, he said. In response to a question, he said he was not an expert on mental diseases.

Dr. Sylvester Nifong, 721 North Kingsbury street, said he had no contact with her, but that from his contact with her whether she was of sound mind. Dr. C. A. Gundlach, the throat specialist, said he did not think about her mental condition and this statement was stricken from the record. Oliver Abel, the optometrist, said he had no contact with her, but that from his contact with her whether she was of sound mind.

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Marriage Licenses Births Recorded Burial Permits

MARRIAGE LICENSES. Herman A. Koptala, 3014 S. 48th St., and Mary E. Koptala, 3014 S. 48th St., both of St. Louis, Mo., to be married Jan. 27, 1923, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the bride.

BIRTHS RECORDED. John A. Bunk, 3324 S. 14th St., and Mary E. Bunk, 3324 S. 14th St., both of St. Louis, Mo., to be married Jan. 27, 1923, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the bride.

BURIAL PERMITS. Mrs. Fannie H. Higbee, 1408 S. Tenth St., to be buried Jan. 27, 1923, at 10 o'clock, at St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

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DEATHS

Adams, Joseph C. - Died at his residence, 3324 S. 14th St., St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1923, at 10 o'clock.

Boeckler, Anne E. - Died at her residence, 3324 S. 14th St., St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1923, at 10 o'clock.

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LOST AND FOUND

Dogs Lost. Lost, black and white dog, male, 1 year old, name, "Buddy," found at 3324 S. 14th St., St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1923, at 10 o'clock.

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FLATS, APARTMENTS FOR SALE

North
MONTGOMERY, 1550—3 brick buildings, 2 front and rear, 4 families; 3-4 rooms, reduced to \$3000; easy terms. (64)

Northwest
Beautiful New Double Flats
For Sale or Trade
5894 to 5898 Maffitt; 4 families of 3, 4 and 5 rooms, large front porch with separate entrances, separate heating plants, tile baths with shower, hardwood floors throughout; 4-car brick garage to each building. (64)

South
FLAT—Choice double, bargain; terms to suit buyer. **FLAT**—3 rms. (2d).
FLAT—Heat bargain in 4 1/2 room, modern 1-car garage; 3900 block Ohio. Box T-3491. Post-Danforth (201)

HOLLY HILLS
 Beautiful Flat, 3927 Dover Pl.
New Sanitary Finish
 5 and 3 room single; steam heat, tile

foot, side drive; new and now ready.

Mollenhoff
REAL ESTATE
207 S. CHANDLER ST. CHICAGO

Southwest

FLAT—8 rooms; in Southhampton; \$10-
000 for quick sale. Riverside 2207R.
(c3)

West

ROMAINE, 6891—\$7800; rent \$85; \$500
down, \$85 month. Chicago 6666.

RESIDENCES FOR SALE
West
GOODFELLOW, 1322 — 9 rooms; hard-
wood floors, newly decorated; rent \$75.
CHAUNCEY P. HEATH CO. GAR. 3165.
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LOTS FOR SALE—VACANT
South
\$15—WAS \$27

50 or 100x199 corner lot; sidewalks, sewer, water and electric light; location near Gravois; fine view of city; big bargain. Phone DELEAF 2500. (e7)

Southwest

\$18—WAS \$26

Lot 50x150; price cut to \$18 per foot; \$100 cash, \$12 a month; sewers, sidewalks, water, electric; large high. Phone DELEAF 2500. (e7)

FARMS FOR SALE

Missouri
SMALL FARM—3 acres, house, electric, fruit and grapes; shade; cross road to school; good roads. See owner; cheap. Ken Wrencland, Horine, Mo. (cell)

RESORTS
For Sale

ONYX CAVE PARK
Summer resort of 75 acres, including lodge and cottages, situated on

the Gasconade River, 18 miles south of Rolla, Mo., on Highway 66. Communicate with Mr. A. A. Theiling, 3910 N. Ninth St., St. Louis, Mo. Telephone Colfax 4050. (1)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DRY GOODS—Men's furnishing store, established 20 years, excellent location! \$30,000 cash or consider income property, state location of property, Box F-190, Post Dispatch. (edit)

BUSINESS WANTED
BUILDING Wtd. To lease, equipped for
bakery. Box G-374, Post-Dishack (7)

BUSINESS FOR SALE
GOLD paying manufacturing business; need money to perfect a device which will revolutionize the automobile business; must be sold quick. Box T-15, Post-Dishack. (69)
GROCERY—And meat market; well established business; nice fixtures; clean stock; North End; well cheap for quick sale. Call Lindell 5186. (6)

MEAT DEPARTMENT—Now operating in
a future nation-wide grocery store;
best 2340. (c7)

NICKEL PLATING BUSINESS—Box
60 Post-Ditch. (c1)

PHOTO-ENGRAVING BUSINESS—In
Caroline; \$5000 cash, balance in four
years. Box 7-340 Post-Ditch. (c7)

RESTAURANT—Good business; good
income. 1506 Irving Union. (c1)

ROOMING HOUSE—Cheap.
2103 Olive st. (c1)

ROOMING HOUSE—8 rooms; bargain for
quick sale. 3959 Delmar. (c7)

ROOMING HOUSE—15 rooms; will sell
reasonable. Jefferson 5117. (c1)

SOFT DRINK PARLOR—624 N. King
highway, Forest 9440. (tel)

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LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

IF YOU NEED MONEY QUICKLY
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD LIEHDS OF
TRUST AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST.
We let you make your own terms.
B. M. FRANK REALTY
AND MORTGAGE COMPANY,
16 North Eleuth street.
Phone Main 4428. (c11)

MONEY LOANED—\$100,000 on improved
St. Louis real estate at lowest interest;
advances on rents, second deeds
JOHN S. BLAKE & BRO., 815 Chestnut,
(rkt)

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WE MAKE AND BUY
FIRST AND SECOND DEEDS
Banking Interest Quick service.
ROSENBERG BROS. MORTGAGE CO.
Room 301 854 Pine MAin 5208-5400
(rkt)

MONEY WANTED
\$500000.00—\$250000.00 from second hand

of trust: will pay 10 per cent commission on all sales.
 term, \$30 per month and 6 per cent interest for 2 years. J. E. Knierim, 45005 Minnesota. (ed.)

FIRST MORTGAGE
6% Gold Notes 6%
 \$100, \$500, \$1000; runs from 1 to 5 years on new income producing property.
MOLLENHOF BLDG. & E. E. CO.
 5417 N. GRAND RIVER SIDE, Minn. (c)

STOCKS AND BONDS
WE SPECIALIZE in active unlisted stocks

And Good...
A. L. DEIBER, Railway Exchange Bldg.,
GARFIELD 4870. (ch)

LOANS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY
SOUTH SIDE LOANS—\$10 to \$300; easy
repayments. Phone Prospect 6-2-2-2. 1st,
Louis Percepsal, Third Service, (ch)

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CALL
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Mutual Industrial Service

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Rooms 220, 227, 228, Paul Brown Bldg.
1941

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ANY AMOUNT—NO ENDORSERS.
Confidential and courteous service. ex-
tended immediately fair rates. You keep
car to your possession while paying.
PARKING SPACE.
UNIVERSAL INVESTMENT CO.,
304 1/2 Easton St.
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AUTO LOANS
Get all the money you need. Don't
lose any time. Loans made in 5 min-
utes. We will refinance and advance
you more money; no red tape or en-
dorsers; pay as little as you can. Open
till 9 p. m. Jefferson 5464.

GUARANTY MOTOR CORP.
2936 Locust St. (c8)

"Obediently, like an animal, he stood erect—and what I saw then came as a . . . shock."



..also in the Post-Dispatch tomorrow

TWO BIG ROTOGRAVURE SECTIONS

THE ROTOGRAVURE PICTURE SECTION

Twelve pages of vivid and beautiful pictures, reproduced in rotogravure to show you pictorially the news and personalities you want to know about.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE

Romance, adventure, thrills and humor—you'll find them all in the Sunday Magazine. Here are a few of the special features tomorrow:

Who Was the Noble Salesgirl?

She worked at the toy counter of a New York department store, enjoying the life of a shopgirl. . . until one day a woman said to her: "Aren't you Lady . . . ?"

The Cop Who Had Too Much "It"

This New York patrolman's rugged beauty proved irresistible to an opera star and an heiress. . . but it brought nothing but trouble to him.

Wading Into Society

How Harry Lehr, a mere outsider, broke into the circle of New York's 400 by organizing a wading party with a prominent society matron, and how he established himself with the social leaders by his fantastic antics.

Milt Gross, Krazy Kat and a great humorous story by Richard Connell for everyone who likes to laugh.

EIGHT PAGES OF COMICS

All your favorite funnies are included in the two big comic sections . . . and they're funnier and more entertaining than ever, pictured in full colors.

You can enjoy this entertaining reading only in the Sunday Post-Dispatch tomorrow.

Do Dead Men Till the Fields?

In the vague glow of the moon, strange figures are seen working in the cane fields of Haiti. "Zombies," they are called by the primitive peasants, who believe them to be dead men and women . . . brought back to a kind of mechanical life through sorcery, and forced to toil like automata in the darkness.

What are these strange creatures? Dead men, or . . . ? William B. Seabrook, the first white man ever initiated into the dark mysteries of Voodoo, describes his encounter with these specter-like toilers in an article which reveals the secret rites of Voodoo, the weird, mysterious religion of the savage jungles. This thrilling description of strange peoples and their orgies appears in the Sunday Magazine of the

POST-DISPATCH

...Tomorrow...

Popular Comic
News Photo

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26

OU

Thomas Hatton, a student, injured when his plane crashed, by rescuers with a blimp.

ST

D. O.

Stratford, where Robert Lee, Confederate general, was born.

OUT OF THE AIR

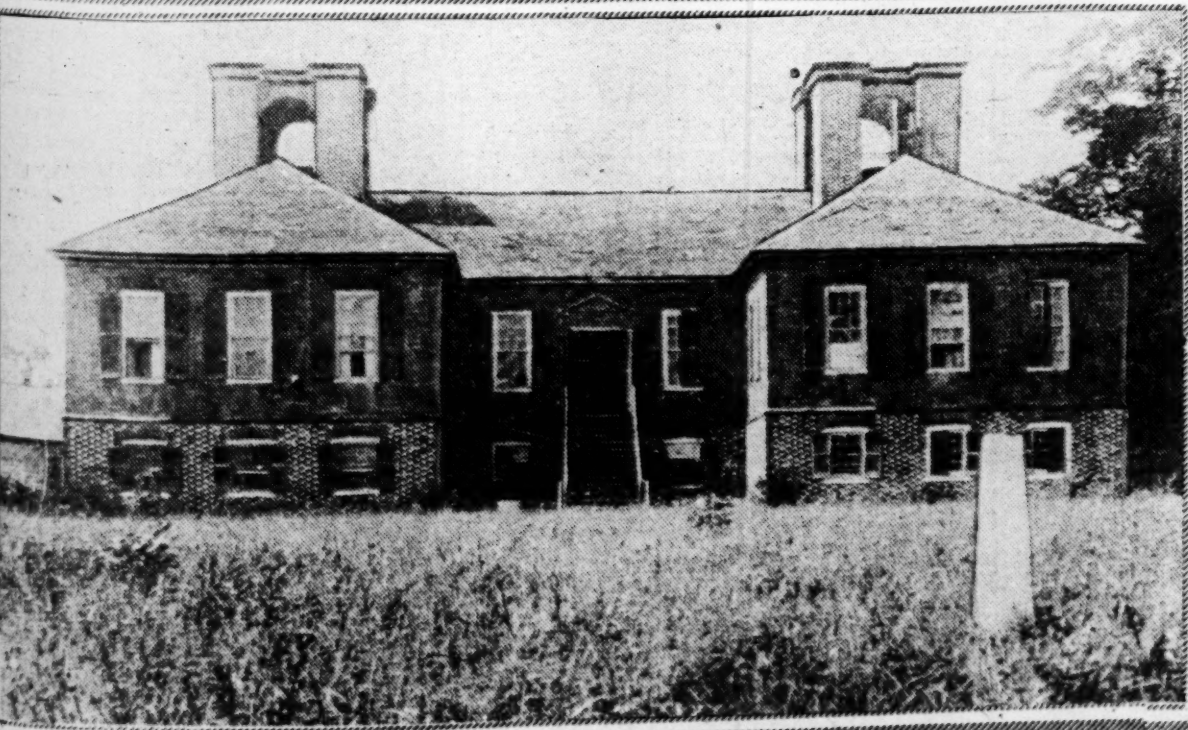


Thomas Hatton, a student flyer of Scranton, Pa., who was badly injured when his plane crashed into a tree, being lowered to the ground by rescuers with a block and tackle.
—P. & A. photo.

STARTING 'EM OFF

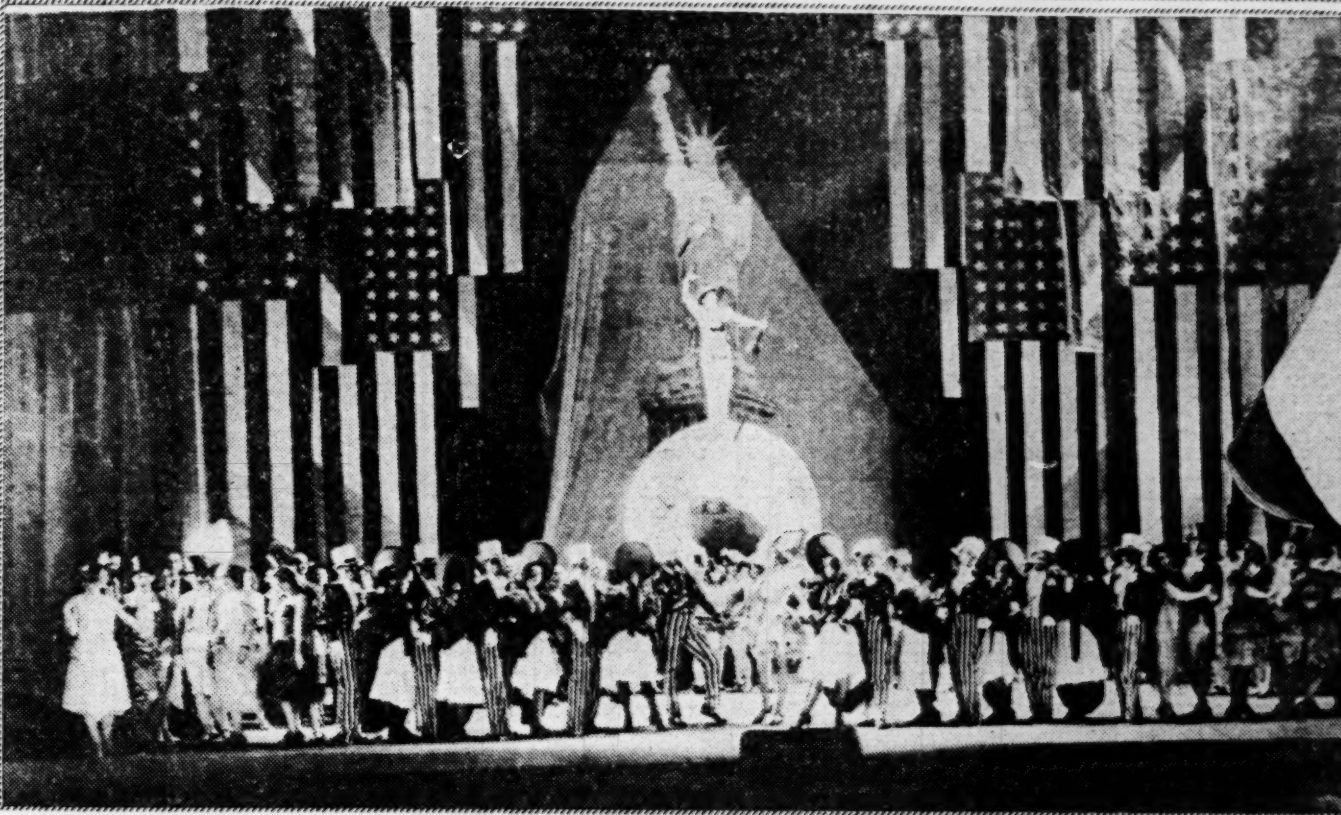


D. O. C. BUYS GENERAL-LEE'S BIRTHPLACE



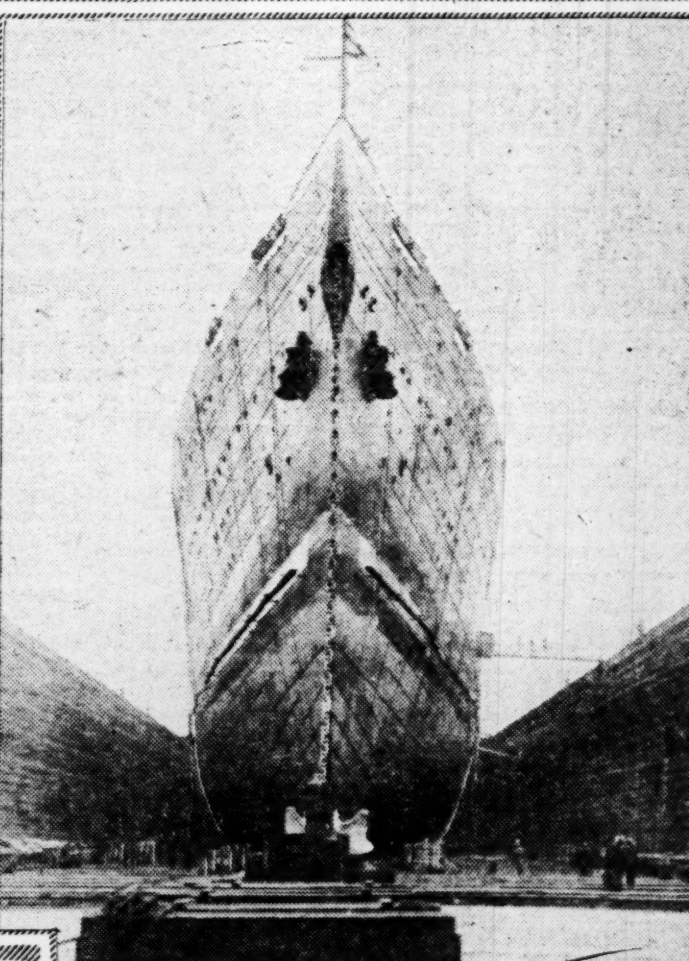
Stratford, where Robert E. Lee was born, in Westmoreland County, Va., bought by the Daughters of the Confederacy for a Lee Museum.
—Associated Press photo.

JAZZ INVADES THE OPERA



The finale of the first production upon the Metropolitan Opera House stage in New York of Krenck's startling jazz opera, "Johnny Spielt Auf."
—Wide World photo.

AMERICA'S MARINE QUEEN



Mayor Walker of New York christening the lead car in the fleet of 15 automobiles which are to be driven across the country by well-known college athletes in a reliability test.
—Associated Press photo.

The giant steamship "Leviathan," high and dry in the dock at Boston for overhauling.
—Wide World photo.

ONE MORE TO LINDBERGH

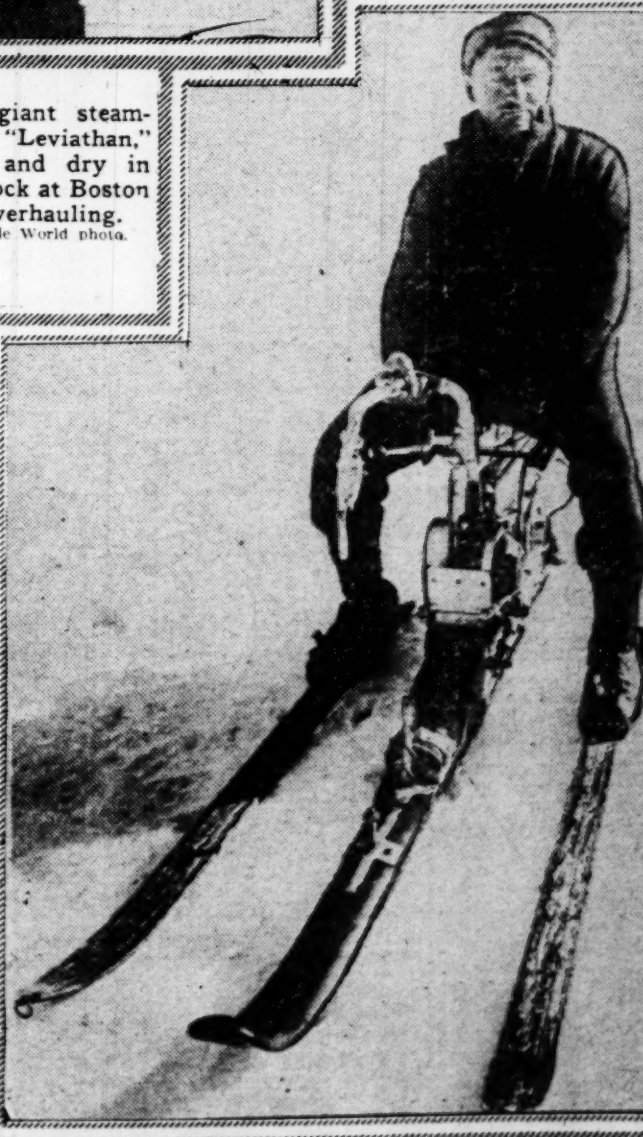


A black flat crepe with blouse made from an imported scarf, seen at the recent New York Fashion Show.
—P. & A. photo.

The 50-foot high bronze statue, a tribute to Col. Lindbergh, made by Frank Vittor of Pittsburgh. It is to be placed at Mineola Field in New York.
—International photo.

SPEEDY

A BRIDGE THAT IS TO BE



A motored ski which makes things easy for visitors at the winter resorts in Switzerland.
—Wide World photo.



The New York and New Jersey ends of the new bridge built across the Hudson River at New York.
—P. & A. photo.

THE POWERFUL KATRINKA IS MUCH STRONGER PHYSICALLY THAN SHE IS MENTALLY.

"YOU ASKED HER TO BRING YOU A PAIR OF KID GLOVES FROM THE HALL TABLE AND SHE DID!"

? ? ? MY GLOVES

CAR ST

Krazy Kat—By Herriman

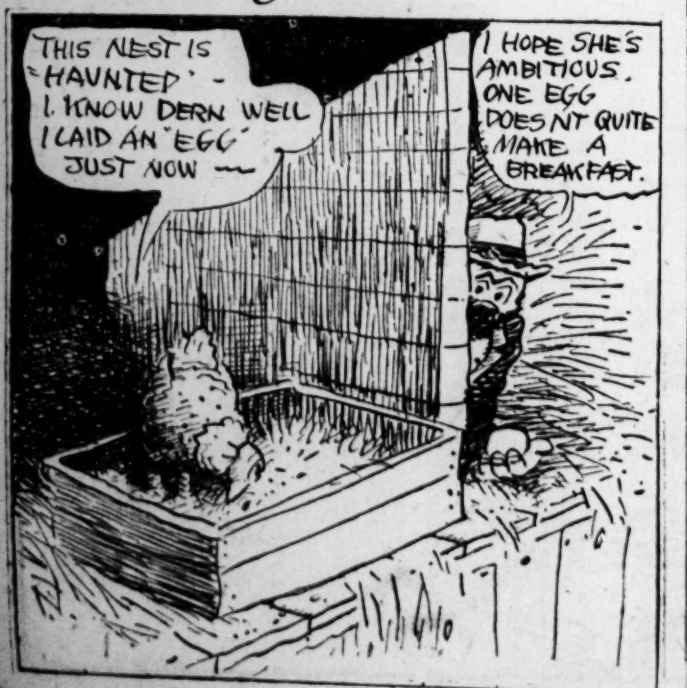


Romantic Romaine—By Gettier



"There was a time when a girl's heart was gladdened by a sash of ribbon," says Romantic Romaine, "but nowadays she wants a beau on her neck."

Embarrassing Moments



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill



Ha! A Millionaire's Son

This Comic Appears as a Full Page in One of the TWO Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch



Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb

Come to My House

This Comic Appears as a Full Page in One of the TWO Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch



The Seven Wonders of the World—By Rube Goldberg



Mutt and Jeff—By Bud Fisher

This Bozo Must Be Some Slicer

This Comic Appears in One of the TWO Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch



Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

This Comic Appears in One of the TWO Comic Sections of the Sunday Post-Dispatch



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VOL. 81. No. 143.

INQUIRY IN ALLEGED LOBBY FUND USED BY LOAN CONCERN

Witness at Chicago Hearing in Suit Against Better Business Bureau Refuse to Answer Questions.

TWO OTHER MEN FAIL TO APPEAR

Salary-Buying Firm Charges Conspiracy to Ruin Its Business on Behalf of 3 1-2 Pct. Lenders.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—A battle among St. Louis money lenders and salary buyers against the 3 1/2 per cent a month group, was fought here today, when efforts were made to obtain information concerning a fund rumored to have been used to influence legislators and public officials in Missouri.

The charges upon which the inquiry was based are contained in an amended petition filed in the Circuit Court in St. Louis yesterday in the \$200,000 damage suit of the Service Purchasing Co., of St. Louis against the Better Business Bureau of St. Louis, some of its employees, and 25 individuals and corporations interested in the 3 1/2 per cent a month loan business.

The plaintiff company is engaged in the business of purchasing at discount earned salaries of wage earners. It alleges that the defendants conspired in a campaign to ruin its business and that of similar companies and to promote the business of the so-called legal rate, or 3 1/2 per cent a month group.

Use of Fund Alleged.
The amended petition alleged that the defendant corporation brought about the enactment of the so-called small loan act legalizing the 3 1/2 per cent a month rate by the Missouri Legislature in 1927 through expenditure of a large fund from the same sources is now being used in Missouri to prevent the repeal of the small loan act, which was sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation of New York.

As is known, a bill is pending in the Missouri Legislature now in session to repeal this act. It was in the effort to throw light on the alleged fund and its use that attorneys for the plaintiff undertook to take the depositions of three witnesses here today. The three witnesses are, or have been, members of the Vigilance Committee of the American Industrial League Association, a national organization of firms engaged in making loans in various states under laws similar to the small-loan act of Missouri. These are referred to as the 3 1/2 per cent group, for the law permits them to make loans up to \$200 on the security of salary assignments or mortgages of furniture or other chattels, and to collect interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent a month, or 42 per cent a year.

Two Fail to Appear.
Two of the witnesses ignored subpoenas and failed to appear. One, however, but refused to answer any questions concerning the collection or expenditure of money by the national association of the money lenders or by any of the State associations.

The witness who testified was H. H. Williams, principal owner of the Popular Finance Co., which makes small loan offices in several states and has two offices in St. Louis and one in Kansas City. This company has five loan offices in Chicago.

Williams testified that up to a short time ago he was chairman of the Vigilance Committee of the National Association of Money Lenders, among whose duties was the effort to prevent violations of interest laws by money-lending companies. He did not remember when he was relieved of the chairmanship or why.

In Loan Business 36 Years.
Williams, who is 69 years old and frail and gray, said he had been in the small loan business for 36 years, operating for a long time before the so-called uniform laws of the Russell Sage Foundation were adopted in Illinois and other states.

Williams consistently refused to answer questions about the financial or legislative activities of the vigilance committee, of which he was chairman. He was advised by counsel representing some of the defendants that he could reserve his answer to certain questions until a decision by the Circuit Court as to the competency and relevancy of the question and election to do so.

Counsel for the plaintiff, headed by P. H. Cullen of St. Louis, refused to answer the questions Williams had refused to answer but

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.